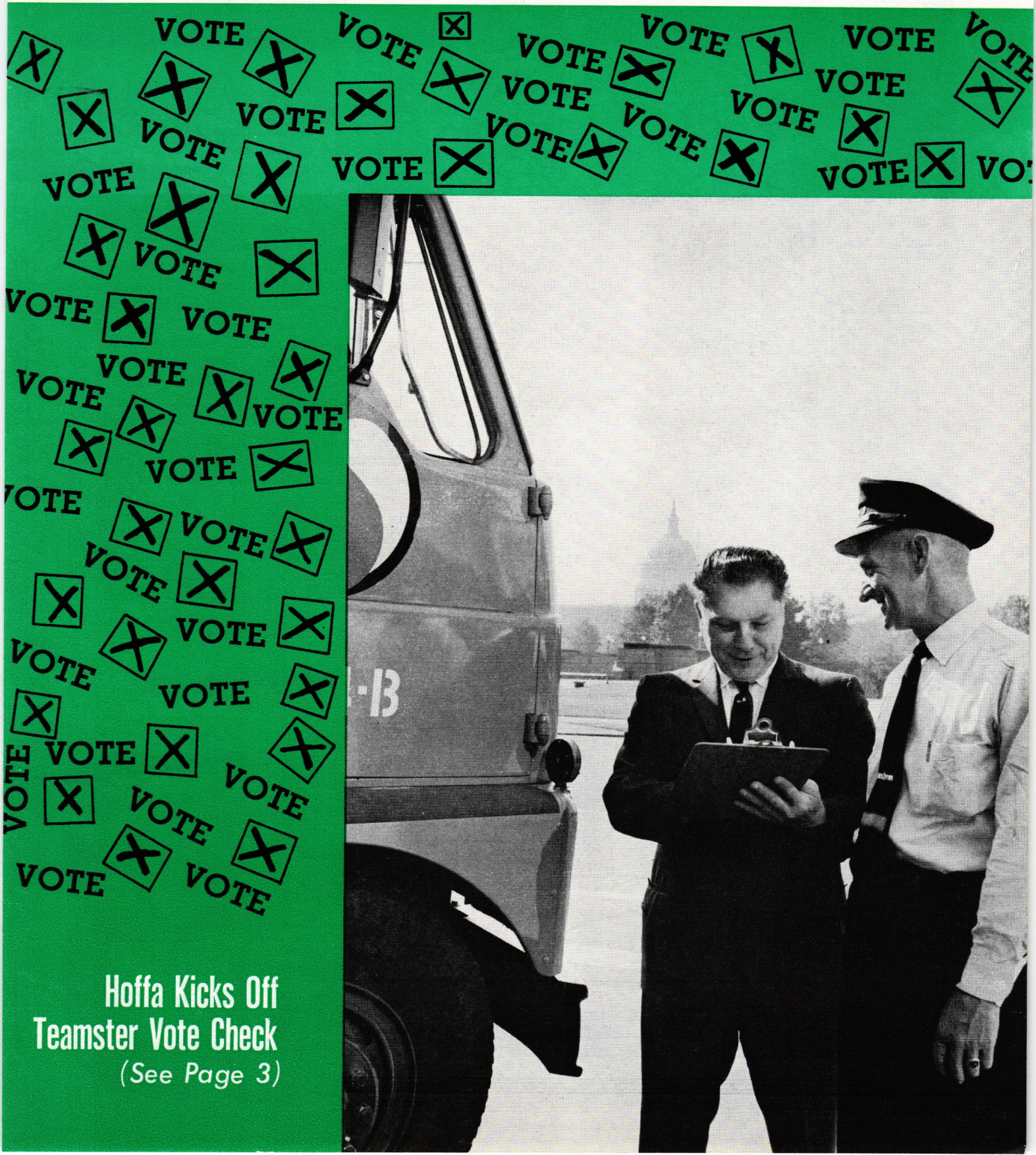


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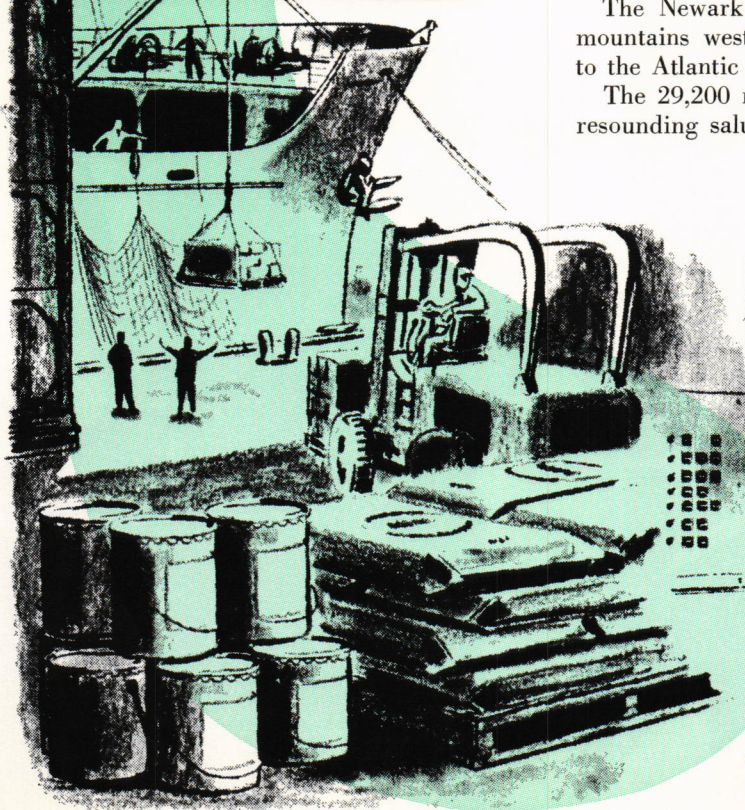
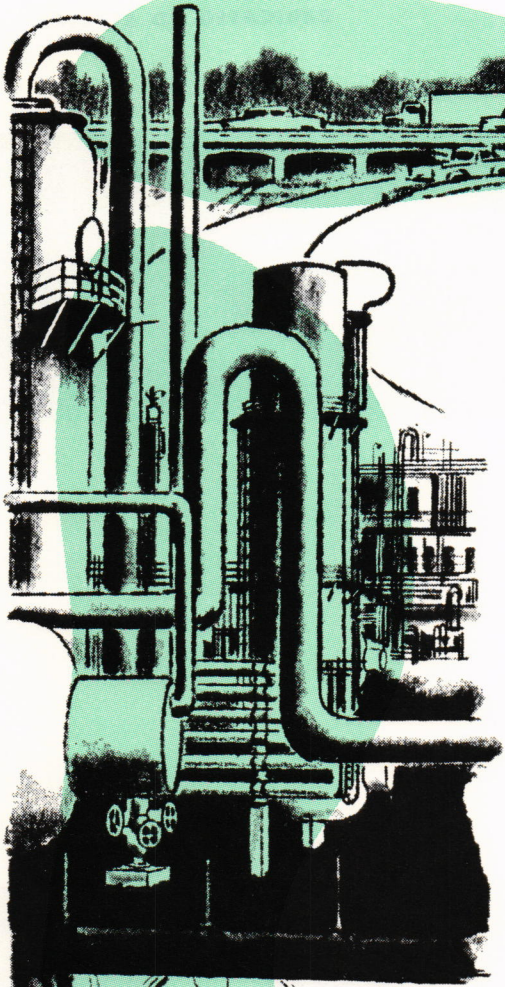
THE INTERNATIONAL  
*Teamster*  
DEDICATED TO SERVICE



Hoffa Kicks Off  
Teamster Vote Check  
(See Page 3)



# The Teamsters Salute **NEWARK**



**N**EWARK, New Jersey, was founded in 1666 by 63 hardy settlers. This busy trading, manufacturing and distribution center waited until 1836 to become a city. It is now 30th-ranking in the nation with 396,252 population, the center of a vast residential area.

Prominent in the history of Newark were such people as Aaron Burr, who was instrumental in establishing the college which eventually became Princeton University; Peter Ballantine, who established the city's first brewery in 1840; Seth Boyden, first U. S. producer of patent leather in 1818; John Hyatt, who invented celluloid in 1870 and John Dryden, who founded the Prudential Insurance Co. in 1875.

Newark is the leading retail center of the state and is an important industrial, financial and insurance center. Major industries are jewelry, tools, chemicals, electronics, paints, varnishes, breweries, distilleries, leather goods, cosmetics, paper boxes, dressed fur and clothing manufacturers and meat packing. The average family income in Newark in 1960 was \$5,454. It is the hub of nine north Jersey metropolitan counties which account for a whopping 3 percent of the nation's spendable income. The activities of the Port of Newark account for no small portion thereof. Newark Airport, one of the world's pioneer commercial air terminals, opened for business in 1928. During the '30s it was the busiest commercial airport in the world.

Close to the intersection of the Garden State Parkway and the New Jersey Turnpike, Newark originates and receives great volumes of trucked freight. In addition, it is a trans-shipping center with lighterage service on Newark Bay, the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers.

The Newark park system includes 2,138 acres, some of it in the mountains west of the city. Newark residents are conveniently close to the Atlantic shore beaches.

The 29,200 members of 14 local unions in Joint Council 73 give a resounding salute to busy Newark.

**America's Cities**—No. 32 in a Series





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# THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Volume 59, No. 11

November, 1962

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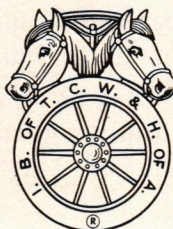
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*Three-year-old political arm strong for election*

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### *NAM Group Maps Assault on Unionism*



The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,550,000 and an estimated readership of over 4 million (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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## **— One Thing Your Union Can't Do —**

DOWN through the years, there hasn't been a great deal your union could not do for you.

We have negotiated contracts across the land which are targets for other unions to shoot at.

Our wages are providing our members with a decent standard of living, and one thing our detractors never tell the public is that a Teamster member is a tax paying citizen who pulls his own load. Through his union, he has pulled himself up by his boot straps and today takes his rightful place in his community.

We have negotiated health and welfare plans which help the members with their medical and doctor costs. These are milestones in the field of collective bargaining and are something every Teamster should be proud of.

We have negotiated pensions which will give our members security and dignity in retirement. These pensions are entirely paid for by the employer, and the age of retirement is being lowered whenever possible.

On the job, Teamsters know what it is to hold their heads high, to meet the foreman on an equal basis. Many, many beefs are settled right on the job by the shop steward. Sometimes it is necessary for the business agent to move into the dispute. If it is necessary to take a dispute to the grievance level, our contracts are so designed as to give the member adequate protection against unfair treatment by the employer.

In those unfortunate instances when it is necessary for a group of our members to go out on strike to enforce their contract demands, the International Union provides strike benefits to help over the rough financial crisis.

There are many, many things which your local union can do for you. And because our cause is just, because we are united in strength, we have

been successful with the employers at the bargaining table.

But, the employer no longer fights the main battle at the bargaining table. He is fighting a legislative battle which threatens to destroy the very concept of trade unionism. No less than 11 proposals have been introduced in the Congress to place unions under anti-trust laws.

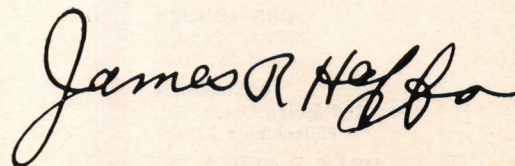
Even in this area, the local union can be of help. We have worked long and hard establishing political units, DRIVE, throughout our local unions and joint councils. These units have been busy checking precinct lists, registering those who were not registered to vote, screening candidates, and politicking in their various local areas where they know the candidates and the conditions.

On election day, these DRIVE units will do even more. They will provide rides to the polls, they will provide baby sitting service, they will be on the telephone urging every eligible Teamster to go to the polls and cast a vote.

But, the one thing your local union cannot do for you is go to the polls and mark your ballot. That you must do yourself, and it was never more important that working men and women cast their ballots.

A few more years of working men and women being apathetic about their voting rights, and we can add to the list of things that a local union cannot do for you.

But, as of now, about the only thing which your local union cannot do is cast your ballot. Go to the polls and vote, November 6, 1962.





## STATE OF THE UNION

### An Analysis

# 87th Congress Ignores Public Interest In Favor of Rich and Powerful

ON SATURDAY, October 13, 1962, the place to be on Capitol Hill was the plush, dimly lighted Filibuster Room of the Congressional Hotel, a stone's throw from the stately House Office Buildings. The place was jumping as Congressmen, sleek secretaries and expensively dressed business lobbyists celebrated the ignoble adjournment of the 87th Congress. If big business bought a few rounds that night, well . . . it was understandable. With the help of JFK and his administration they had just walked away with the biggest steal of the 20th century. Never had the public interest been so cynically ignored in favor of the rich and powerful.

#### Power Thrusts

Trusting liberals who came to Washington last January with high hopes for Medical Care for the Aged, Federal Aid to Education, Unemployment Benefits, amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act, saw their dreams dashed by an administration bent on appeasing the foes of the working man. This was a Congress of bitterness, pressure and naked power thrusts which shook Capitol Hill to its foundations.

That the Administration had failed in its campaign promises to the people of the nation was evident. The full extent of the failure is enormous in its implications. JFK's Capitol Hill liaison force, led by Bostonian Larry O'Brien, was jeeringly being referred to as the "brass knuckles in diapers" brigade. Cabinet-level officers dealing on the Hill played one wrong hand after another. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman was accused of setting up his boilerworks in a side room

off the floor of the House during the farm debate, from which he tried by pressure to bring reluctant Congressmen into the fold. About the only agency that wasn't in one kind of trouble or the other was the Peace Corps.

As for the President himself, he was plainly not in command of the situation. If America was "moving again" a lot of people had serious doubts if it was moving in the right direction. JFK compromised when he should have been strong (no significant civil rights bill passed this session.) He twisted arms when the prudent course would have been to be tactful (farm

bill). He gave comfort to his enemies while bewildering his friends.

The growing disappointment of JFK from members of his own party is reflected in statements made by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, a supporter of the President on most issues. Douglas found out the hard way this session the difference between Kennedy promises and Kennedy performance. He said:

"Let me say . . . on the tax bill. The Treasury was supposedly on our side, but so far as we could see they didn't lift a finger to help us. Nor did the Senate leadership lift a finger. They stayed in the cloakroom while the de-

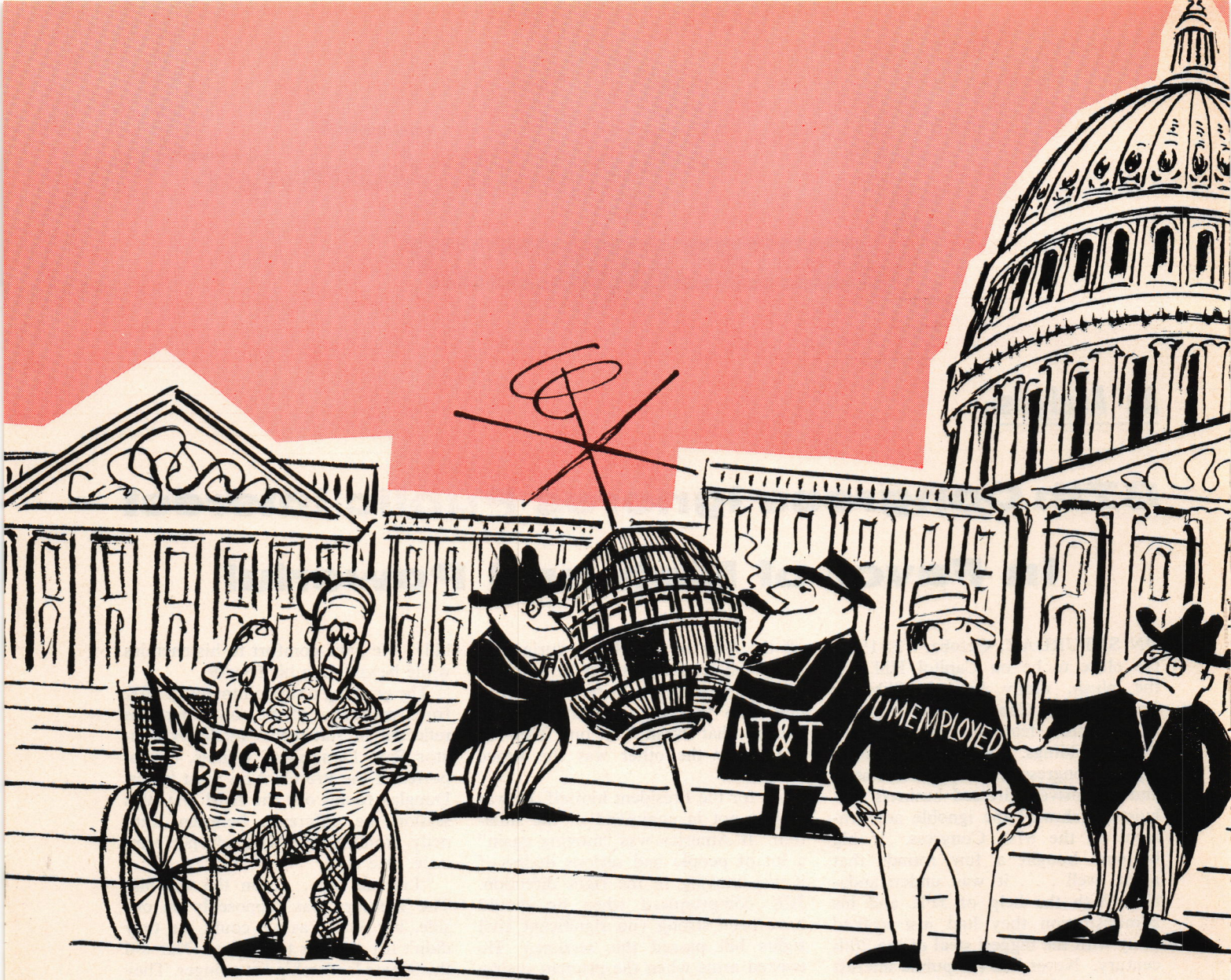
### Voter Check Begun



October 22-26 were D-Days in a Teamster voter check, as DRIVE units around the country began a final voter survey prior to the November 6 general election.

Kicking off the voter check was Teamster President James R. Hoffa who walked out in front of Teamster headquarters in Washington, D. C., and talked with Charles Sibert, of Local 639, driver for Safeway Stores. Sibert was registered to vote, said he certainly intended to exercise his right, and promptly placed a sticker on his truck which said "This Teamster Will Vote, Will You?"





bate was on. We have reason to believe that some of the Senate staff were actually working against us while this was happening. We had the same experience when we were trying to curb the tax deductions for lobbying expenses and when we were trying to curb the abuses in expense accounts."

Many legislators friendly to JFK tell the same story. While the administration was proclaiming its devotion to the public interest, it was allowing the rich and powerful to raid the public till.

A perfect example of this is H. R. 10650, otherwise known as the tax revision bill. This measure contained recommendations in the Senate for giveaways to special financial interest groups which astounds the imagination.

For instance, the investment credit

provision of this measure provides up to seven percent tax writeoff for businesses who purchase new or additional equipment. On the Senate floor, it was estimated that this will amount to a one and a half BILLION dollar giveaway of tax money. Over an 11-year period from 1962-1972, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation estimates that this measure will cost the American people \$15.6 billion in business tax liabilities. Under a provision of this amendment, supported by JFK, utility monopolies are provided with a three percent deduction, and the oil industry, already basking in 27 and a half percent depletion allowances, plus allowances for drilling costs, is given an additional seven percent allowance.

Senator Proxmire, opposing the measure, lashed out in the Senate

against corporate profits. He said "that profits after taxes have risen from \$13.4 billion in 1946 to \$23.3 billion in 1961, an increase of approximately 70 percent. And depreciation for the period between 1946 and 1961 increased from \$4.2 to \$24.8 billion—an increase of 500 percent," thus refuting that the measure was needed to spur the economy.

"... I can think of all kinds of things we could spend the money for, including education and many other things." Proxmire said, "I can also think of many people who would like to share in a \$1 billion tax cut. That could mean a great deal of money in the pockets of Mr. and Mrs. Average Taxpayer."

Taxpayers had hoped for a tax cut for low income groups. But this fell





through because the administration never offered a plan to Congress. Contrasting JFK's attitude on this giveaway with his stand on such economy boosting measures as wages increases, and a shorter workweek, one gets a clear picture of how the public interest was disregarded, reflecting the discredited "trickle down" theory of the Eisenhower administration that by giving big business special benefits some of it will find its way to the workers' pockets.

Insofar as section three of the Kennedy Tax Bill is concerned, the measure would in the words of Senator Paul Douglas "add a new subsection specifically authorizing deduction of lobbying expenses in certain categories by taxpayers with business income."

Senator Douglas bitterly attacked the bill's provision for the deduction

of the costs involved in direct contact with legislators (personal calls and visits, appearances before a Congressional committee or statements filed with them). He also complained that "the costs of communications to organization members and to shareholders and employees have all been blanketed in."

"We find that it will authorize giant corporations to deduct the cost of communicating the views of management officials to hundreds of thousands, even millions of shareholders and employees, for the purpose of influencing them with respect to current controversial legislative proposals."

Thus management's underwriting of anti-labor campaigns, ads denouncing labor and such public issues as Medi-

care and Federal Aid to Education can be written off as tax deductible. Yet public interest groups lobbying for the benefit of all the American people, for instance the American Civil Liberties Union, the League of Women Voters and consumer representatives, received no lobbying deductions.

Douglas told the Senate that the issue was a simple one. "We begin with a long standing rule that all taxpayers, business and non-business, who seek to influence the work of legislative bodies, national, state and local, pay their own expenses in full without assistance from the Federal tax system. This neutral posture of the tax law is a healthy one and should be defended and strengthened. Legislation affects all our citizens. It is entirely suitable that all who seek to influence that legislation directly or indirectly should



be treated alike. The expenses of all should be on the same footing as far as the Treasury of the United States is concerned. The only issue here is whether or not to depart from this principle of neutrality and equality. Plainly the case for such a change has not been and cannot be proved."

Twelve of the 27 sections of the Tax Bill deal with foreign income or estate matters. But glaring loopholes which allowed foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies immunity from taxation were not closed by the Administration. For instance, an American corporation organizing a foreign subsidiary in France to manufacture goods in that country can sell those goods directly in any country in the world without fear of a U.S. tax. This amounts to nothing less than the exportation of American jobs abroad—tax free.

Not only does the Administration favor more big foreign investment, but it gives in the Senate version passed into law a tax haven to foreign companies selling products in the U.S. Thus more jobs are lost to foreign imports because the Administration bill does not tax the foreign corporation if its income does not exceed 11 and a half times export promotion expenses or 10 percent of the gross receipts.

When Senator Kerr, floor manager of the bill, presented this proposal,

Senator Gore of Tennessee was quick to point out the fact that 10 percent of gross is "a remarkably large amount on which to give tax deduction or deferral."

The expense account provisions included in the JFK measure are frightening. Such giveaways as these will continue:

"A corporation engaged in manufacturing was allowed to deduct \$991,665 for yachts, club dues, shipboard conventions, hunting and fishing trips and parties.

"A taxpayer engaged in the insurance business was allowed to deduct \$97,500 for meals, lodging, transportation, entertainment, tickets, books, gifts, etc. The amount covered entertainment at vacation resorts, \$6,000 for an apartment, and over \$30,000 for food, beverage and other entertainment.

"A manufacturer was allowed to deduct over \$34,000 spent on liquor, football tickets, parties and a speedboat. The expenses allowed for liquor totaled \$13,750.

"A mortuary business was allowed \$25,495 for yacht expenses in entertaining visitors, and for employee meetings."

JFK had committed himself to support of provisions to tighten up the Internal Revenue structure to prevent abuses such as this. But after the steel fiasco he became increasingly aware

of the need to cultivate the corporations, and so he did not exert his full influence for reform in these outrageous liberties granted to the rich and powerful.

So we see that the sum total of the JFK Tax Bill does nothing more than tax at a full rate the income of wage and salary people. At the same time, income from oil, from stock options, from cutting of timber, from dividends, from gains on the stock market, from sale of real property, among others, is taxed at a lower rate. In fact, the tax bill is shot through with privileges for the special financial interests. By contrast, labor unions have to detail the most minute expenses, just another example of the double standard "One law for the rich, another for the poor."

#### **Liberals Try**

As the bill moved toward a showdown, liberal Senators opposing the measure tried by floor amendments to cut into the giveaway.

\***Senator Gore of Tennessee** introduced an amendment to require annual payment of taxes on profits earned by all U.S. controlled foreign corporations except those operating in underdeveloped areas as designated by the President. It was defeated 58-30.

\***Senator Douglas of Illinois'** amendment to strike from the bill the section permitting lobbying expenses tax deductions directly relating to appearances before or communications with a legislator or legislative body or a committee when they involved legislation directly affecting the taxpayer's business was also defeated, by a vote of 51-13.

\***Senator Ralph Yarborough's** amendment to reduce from \$35,000 to \$12,000 the limitation in the bill on income which may be earned by Americans abroad without being subjected to U.S. income taxes was defeated on a voice vote.

It is interesting to note that when this giveaway came to a vote, almost all the liberal element of the Senate fought the JFK tax revision measure. Included were such supporters of the President as Senator Douglas, Senator Gore, Senator Hart, Senator McNamara, Senator Burdick, Senator Morse, Senator Clark, Senator Yarborough, and Senator Proxmire. The bill passed on a vote of 59-24.

The blatant tax giveaways inherent in the tax revision bill were only peanuts however to the biggest giveaway of them all . . . the Telstar Bill, which created a giant cartel with taxpayer's

## **Teamster Magician Treats Kids**



Richard O'Shaughnessey, a member of Teamster Local 495 in Los Angeles, is shown here giving kiddies in the Johannesburg, South Africa Children's Hospital a treat with his balloon and magic tricks. Known as the Pied Piper of Balloons, O'Shaughnessey recently toured England, Italy, and South Africa over a 30-day period.



money and gave its control to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a \$27 billion communications giant. And it all began peacefully enough, with a White House statement which laid the groundwork for the free load.

On July 21, 1962, the White House issued a policy statement on communications satellites. In effect, the statement said that the President intends to back proposed legislation to let U.S. business take over management of the communications satellite program. Senator Estes Kefauver and other Democrats, surprised and chagrined, tried to head off the move by holding hearings to draw public attention to the drastic proposal. Then, three Senators and 32 members of the House of Representatives on August 24, 1961, as a result of the hearing disclosures, wrote an open letter to the President urging him not to take legislative action until the satellite system was in actual operation.

But meanwhile, the Administration was moving ahead. The public was treated to the curious spectacle of Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy, charged with prosecuting anti-trust laws, testifying in favor of giving controlling interest in space communications to America's largest monopoly. The fact that AT and T owns and controls 98 percent of U.S. long distance service and virtually all overseas telephone service didn't seem to bother him at all.

As the bill wound its way through the mazes of the House and Senate lawmaking process, Senator Morse of Oregon led a small band who fought a

lonely and losing battle against the giveaway. As the pressure from the White House increased, he was hard put to hold together his forces against the onslaught. All the forces of the AT and T with its vast resources were brought to bear on Morse.

"Why should not this entire system be retained by the government as part of the public domain, for the time being, at least, for the benefit of the same taxpayers who have made the system possible?" Senator Kefauver questioned.

He and others argued that the system could be given away anytime, that it would be difficult for the government to take it back once it was in the hands of private industry. They vainly argued that there was no rush for the legislation as research and development would continue whether Congress passed a bill this year or not.

But AT and T was in a hurry. RCA, another giant, was developing a system which would place three satellites up 23,300 miles in a 24-hour orbit to coincide with the earth's orbit. This would have been a definite improvement over the AT and T proposed 7,000 mile orbit, with 30 or 40 satellites needed.

Meanwhile, the original Congressional sponsors of the letter to the White House opposing the giveaway were beginning to drop out of the picture. Senator Humphrey, Senate Democratic Whip, abdicated his position against the measure, leaving Senators Morse, Kefauver, Gore and a handful of others to go it alone. The Senate Majority Whip couldn't very well go against the leader of his party.

On the House side, the defections from the original 32 signers were increasing. Congressmen like Wisconsin's Reuss, New York's Celler, the late Clem Miller of California and many, many others were forced on party principle to retract their opposition. Staunch party man Celler, who heads the powerful House Judiciary Committee, did so reluctantly, with the statement that he was a Democrat and as a good Democrat he felt he must support his party and its leader.

When the bill came to the Senate a furious fight erupted with Senators Morse, Kefauver, Long of Louisiana, and Gore feinting and slashing while Senator Robert Kerr, millionaire Oklahoman who led the fight against Medicare, pulled out all the power stops and backed them to the wall with the help of all the pressure the Administration could bring. It was to Senator Morse at this time that the other liberals rallied, and under his leadership they continued the fight against special interests.

#### Discrimination

Senator Burdick of North Dakota, Senator Gruening of Alaska, Senator Clark of Pennsylvania, and other Senators jumped into the fight. Senator Burdick called for the government to lease the communications satellite system saying that it was his position all through the debate that this is what should be done.

Senator Gruening spoke in behalf of the Morse-Clark amendment to prevent discrimination in employment under the Telstar Legislation by AT & T. He told the Senate that, "It seems to me to be profoundly shocking that we are about to launch this enterprise before the whole world without protecting our citizens against this type of discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin."

Senator Clark, speaking on the same amendment, urged its adoption because many of the activities of the "giant corporation" were not to be conducted under contract at all and therefore did not come under the purview of the President's Equal Job Opportunity Committee.

One of the most serious defects in the legislation was pointed out by Senator Long of Louisiana. He charged that the Federal Communications Commission, which the bill depends heavily on to protect the public interest, was in this respect based on "fantasy and illusion." "My analysis leads to the conclusion," Senator Long said, "that the Federal Communica-

#### The Pressure Boys

"When you talk to Congressmen you find them using the phrase 'brass knuckles in diapers' in reference to these (JFK's) legislative liaison men. And what they mean by this is that the people who represent the President in his dealings with Congress, when legislative issues are at the front, either get too rough or are too disposed to cave in when the going gets rough. That is, they either threaten or try to bribe with patronage. And there is relatively little appeal to the Congressmen, so the critics say, at least, on the merits of the case. One, or rather, two Congressmen I know of in the case of the farm bill told me rather directly that had they been appealed to on the merits of the case, they would have voted with the President. Instead of which, they were called by these legislative liaison men and were approached in terms of 'If you vote for this bill we will see to it that you will get that bridge or that highway or that post office you wanted and that we did not give to you the last time you asked for it.' These Congressmen I talked to said they were infuriated by this manner of approach."

—SIDNEY HYMAN  
Author, *The American President*



### Drug Prices

What happens to drug prices when the government retains patents and issues licenses to spur industry competition? A good example is the Department of Agriculture's retention of the rights of penicillin.

When penicillin was first developed the cost of the drug production was \$20 per 100,000 units; rapidly the price went down to 60 cents per 100,000 units, and then to 20 cents per 100,000 units.

That's what competition does.

tions Commission has been and is using its public role to foster the interests of the communications companies, especially their efforts to obtain a private monopoly of communications satellites. This is, in my judgment, to the detriment of the interest of the general public."

It was Senator Morse who towered above the others though and after cloture had been invoked against them by proponents of the giveaway, it was Morse who stood up on the floor of the Senate to address himself to all Americans:

"The American flags," said the Senior Senator from Oregon, "flying over the Capitol, the Senate Office Buildings and the White House should be lowered symbolically at half mast as the roll is about to be called on this bill. This bill will do irrevocable damage to the American people for decades to come, unless it is repealed. In Pierre, South Dakota, this morning the President of the United States is reported as saying 'We cannot afford endless debate and delay.'

"It is not only a monopoly bill; it is a cartel bill, as was so aptly described by the great international lawyer Ben Cohen before the Foreign Relations Committee. It is the first cartel in the history of the United States. . . . It is a giveaway bill, as evidenced by the fact that without this bill the antitrust laws would stand in the way of the corporation created by this bill seeking to exercise the powers that this bill gives to them. . . . I close by saying I am sorry my leadership ever supported such a bill, which will rise to haunt the Congress and the nation for years to come."

Through all this, the Senate's watchdog anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee chaired by Senator Estes Ke-

fauger, must have sat gnashing their teeth. But if they were to suffer disappointment here, it was nothing to the indignity they would have to suffer at the hands of the Administration when the Kefauver Drug Bill came up. Here was a plain, stark unvarnished case of public versus private interest.

For months, Senator Kefauver's hearings had been probing the sorry state of affairs in the drug industry. The public had been shocked to learn of enormous profits made by the drug companies, for instance American Home Products, which against an original net worth of \$54 million, made net profits of a QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS in 11 years.

Kefauver proposed a broad plan to provide for the public interest in holding down the monopoly practices which were shooting the cost of drugs sky high.

A key provision of this Drug Bill was the patent provision, designed to curb monopoly practices brought out in the hearings and thus, through competition, lower prices. Under present patent policy, a 17-year monopoly is given to make, use and sell. Kefauver's provision would have limited the patent to three years, with the remaining 14 years given over to required licensing of other qualified drug firms at a maximum royalty rate of eight per cent.

### Minus Substance

The Drug Bill, with patent provision, was reported out of the subcommittee to the full Committee of the Judiciary. There sits Senator James O. Eastland, as Chairman. Things started to happen to the bill the minute it hit the full Judiciary Committee.

This was on March 8, 1962. President Kennedy, in a letter on April 10 to Judiciary Committee Chairman Senator Eastland who was opposed to the patent provisions, said in effect between the lines that the President would be happy if Senator Eastland could get out a Drug Bill, and that if the provisions on patents were worrying him it would be all right without it. Senator Eastland saw his chance then and referred the bill to the Patent Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary, under the chairmanship of Senator McClellan, the darling of the special interests.

The measure, S. 1552, was reported out of Eastland's Committee minus most of the important Kefauver provisions. In remarks on the Senate Floor, Kefauver said that the bill had

been completely altered at a "secret meeting between representatives of the Health, Education and Welfare Department and staff members of the Judiciary Committee representing Eastland, and Senators Dirksen and Hruska.

Kefauver said he didn't know anything about the meeting and Eastland verified this. "I did not call my friend from Tennessee for consultation because I thought it would be a futile act. I did not think he would make any agreement with respect to anything."

The idea of HEW officials of the Kennedy Administration attending such a meeting with opponents of a bill contributing so much to the public interest reveals the true face of the Administration. It also shows how much the President cared to have this bill passed with the guts still in it.

It was not until the deformities occurring from the use of the drug Thalidomide created widespread interest that the Judiciary Committee reported out the Drug Bill. Under pressure of this public clamor for tighter controls, the Kefauver bill passed and became law, but still without the patent provision.

It is generally conceded on Capitol Hill that if the President had put the pressure on Democrat Eastland he could have got the measure through with the patent provision, considerably strengthening the bill.

The revelations of Kefauver's committee on the patent problem and monopoly practices in the drug industry are just one part of an overall problem of patents which has plagued those interested in the public welfare. The Kennedy Administration must take the blame here for outrageous giveaways to industry of patent rights developed on tax money.

This year, the U. S. will spend about \$12.5 billion on research

### No Alliance With the People

"The President has so far not established that warm contact and alliance with the American people, and that forcefulness of will, which makes it politically dangerous for opponents in Congress to come out against him light heartedly, as they have been doing."

—HOWARD K. SMITH  
ABC News Commentary



## What Happened To Public Service?

"The files of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company disclose that the objective of the legislative activities of the Bell System is to foster and retain every possible protection for its private ownership, service, rates, financing, labor relations, and every other element of its business which it regards as conducive to its well being. Through the persistent and coordinated efforts of its nationwide organization and friendly contacts, under the guidance and suggestions of the parent company, it has sought to prevent the introduction and passage of legislation adversely affecting its interests or activities. . . ."

—Federal Communications Commission Report on the Investigation of the Telephone Industry of the United States.

and development. In fact, approximately 60 per cent of all research and development carried on in the U. S. is financed by the government. The public hasn't found it out yet, but under JFK's Administration, whether he knows it or not, there is a wholesale relaxation of controls imposed under Eisenhower to prevent giveaways of patent rights on new inventions discovered under government financed private industry. Under Ike, the Defense Department, which spends most of the research and development funds, was told to take a second look at any inventions developed under government financed programs to see whether or not they were "charged with the public interest." Because of this the government retained patents to license many inventions discovered under government funding programs, i.e., meteorology, weather modifications, medical research. Thus inventions discovered with tax money were retained in the public interest. Under JFK however, the trend is being reversed, and it has many serious students of the problem worried.

Of particular interest to Teamsters are the propositions before the Congress on railroad mergers. At present, some 75 percent of all railroads in the U. S. are planning mergers. If they succeed, the public service will be cut back on essential lines, with result-

ing elimination of an estimated 200,000 jobs or roughly 25 percent of the present railroad work force. In testimony before a Senate Committee, Teamsters Legislative Counsel Sid Zagri said the result of the abandonment by the railroad industry of "thousands of miles of usable railroad tracks . . . has resulted in the discontinuance of services to thousands of communities."

Zagri pointed to the case of the proposed merger of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad Companies which was filed with the ICC in February, 1961.

Senator Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader of the Senate, condemned this proposed merger on the Senate floor with the words that "if the abandonment and the consolidation are approved, it will mean unemployment in a state which is already confronted with seriously depressed economic conditions, and it will take away service from an area which is still fighting to get an orderly public transportation pattern to serve its public."

### 75 Per Cent

If these merger requests are granted, in fact, there will be only seven major roads in the nation—three in the east, two in the southwest and two in the northwest. Pending merger requests alone cover 75 percent of the railroad industry. Once given the power to merge, the large roads will just starve out the little railroads and then pick them up at firesale prices.

Where does all this lead to? It leads to an abuse of the public interest, with an elimination of competition and subsequent cut back of essential public services for greater profit through mergers and consolidations, as well as the elimination of more local freight service and hundreds of passenger trains.

To achieve more profits, the railroads have mounted a huge and unrelenting campaign to impress their "poverty" on an uninformed public. The fact is that their net income in the five-year periods 1951-1955 and 1954-1958 was higher than in any other five-year period in history. It is true that railroad passenger business has fallen since the wartime peak, but it is also true that much of this has been due to the policy of deliberate discouragement of passengers adopted by many railroads who want to convert to highly profitable movement of carload freight.

The 1960 annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission contains a table which shows that in no year since 1949 has the net income of railroads been less than eight percent of the value of the railroad stock outstanding, and in three of these years it has amounted to more than 10 percent.

These facts give credence to Alfred E. Perlman's statement to the National Press Club in Washington that the railroad financiers were not "concerned with public interest, but in their own financial gain." Perlman, President of the New York Central Railroad (now seeking to merge with Pennsy), is a leading advocate of mergers to cure the so-called problems of railroads. Still another merger advocate, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie President John W. Berringer, said in an interview published in the *Chicago Tribune* that the estimate was that a gain of as much as \$15 or \$20 billion could result from mergers.

Certainly the financial stakes involved were tremendous from the stockholders' viewpoints. Witness the many proxy fights going on for control of railroads and railroad holding companies. The New York Central, one of the "hard pressed" Eastern railroads now seeking merger, poured out more than \$13 million to acquire stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in a battle for control of that railroad with the Chesapeake and Ohio. Earlier, the Chesapeake had laid out more than \$29.6 million for B and O stock.

### Hit and Run

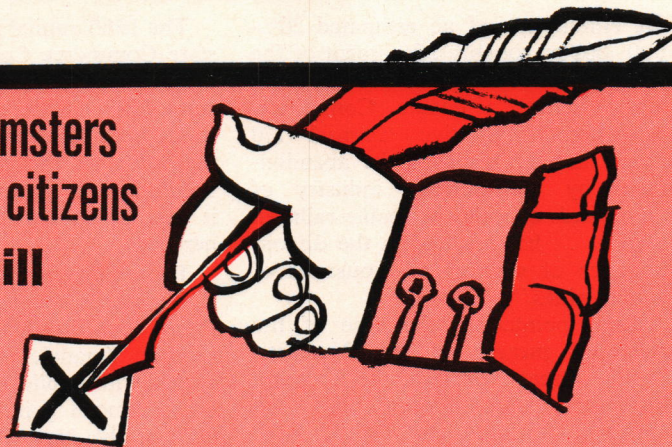
This struggle to obtain proxy votes brought out the fact that huge amounts of B and O stock are now held abroad by Swiss banking interests, raising the new and important question of the wisdom of a public policy which ultimately may permit the fate of a vital American railroad to be determined by foreign financial interests.

Under the outmoded 1940 act, the ICC could move for a broad study of the problems of the railroads and their relation to the national transportation policy. Instead, they have been taking applications for merger on a hit-and-miss basis, without regard to the national picture.

With these facts in hand, the Ke-fauver bill (S. 3097) was introduced to delay approval until December 31, 1963, of any railroad merger which would substantially lessen competition



**Good Teamsters  
are good citizens  
they will  
Vote  
Nov.  
6th**



where any railroad involved has more than \$200 million in assets and where none are in bankruptcy or receivership. The ICC, Congress and a special inter-agency group would be thus given time to consider whether such a merger was good for the public or not in line with the National Transportation Policy.

On a vote along party lines, after extensive hearings, the Kefauver bill was passed out to the full Judiciary Committee. It has been there two months, and the administration has moved to give it no support, leaving it to die.

Sensing an opening, and using the President's Transportation Message as a crutch, the railroads began their biggest pressure thrust of the session in another direction—to secure deregulation of bulk rates which make up some 70 percent of the freight hauled by Class I railroads. What they want is to cut rates indiscriminately, driving out competition, then hiking rates sky high.

The ICC is bitterly opposed to this, and the gap is widening between the

administration and its own agency over how to regulate the railroads. The railroads are in a pell-mell effort to secure passage of these two bills—S. 2342 and S. 2343, but hearings have not been completed even though their pressure has brought almost unprecedented one-man hearings, with such avowed supporters of their bill as Senator Strom Thurmond presiding. In one case, Thurmond was the only Senator present when the barge lines testified against the measure. He could make the record look any way he wanted to.

As one member of the Senate Commerce Committee said, "We can fight the railroads, but we can't fight the railroads and the President. There's just too much power there."

Another phony issue was JFK's crackdown on Big Steel. Then he mobilized all the forces of government in a massive expression of the power of the Presidency. One of these forces was Kefauver's antitrust committee. It is no secret that Kefauver had been eyeing the steel men for some time. At what any reasonable man must suspect was a hint from the White House, he announced an investigation into steel prices.

By this time, JFK's image-makers were beginning to worry about his "antibusiness" profile. After all, Big Steel did CAPITULATE and there was Old Roger Blough shot by the long distance camera as he came to make peace with the President. Was it good to make a martyr of Roger and the other steel men? They were coming into line now, so why not let up? And then, this was an election year.

Kefauver was out on a limb and the administration set about sawing it off under him. His subcommittee had

subpoenaed certain records of the steel companies to be used in connection with the investigation. The steel men balked. They said that to present the papers would hurt their competitive situation.

When the full Committee held hearings on the citation, the administration once again turned its back on Estes, who by this time should have known what his best friends wouldn't tell him. The result was a failure to uphold Kefauver's motion to cite the steel men for contempt of Congress.

At one point in the hearings, it was noted that Arkansas Senator John McClellan told the steel men that he certainly didn't want to make them present evidence to the Committee which would hurt them. And this was the cause of speculation in certain labor circles that he had a change of heart since the days when his Select Committee had subpoenaed and collected without returning many Teamsters confidential records, records which are still in custody and are being released to a court by the legislative arm of the government in an effort to convict Jimmy Hoffa on a charge first brought up 10 years ago.

Little needs to be said about the dismal failure of the administration on extended unemployment benefits, where the measure was killed in the House Ways and Means Committee, along with Medicare and in the House-rejected Federal Aid to Education. All of these issues were areas of great interest to the administration when it was campaigning, but it didn't, couldn't or wouldn't put them over the special interest legislation which the 87th Congress passed.

So there was little surprise that the businessmen had something to celebrate at the cocktail lounges, and uptown in Washington at the glittering night spots where the check sometimes comes to \$50 for whiskey and dinner. They had a right to celebrate. And the people . . . well, they've got a right to vote, if they use it.

### • Unaware

"The deepest criticism one can make of this Congress is that with few exceptions it has shown no sign of being aware of the comparative sluggishness of the United States' economy which is threatening our position in the world and is darkening the prospects of the future. The fact that Congress is so unconcerned about so grave an American problem is a serious matter." — Walter Lippmann, noted columnist.

### • Lewis on JFK

"The Kennedy Administration has not kept its promises . . . to help the coal industry. . .

"There were more men working in West Virginia before Kennedy was elected than are working now."—John L. Lewis.



# Civil Liberties Assaulted By Attorney General

TRADITIONALLY, Americans have associated the knock on the door in the middle of the night with the gestapo methods of a dictatorship—in Russia, in Nazi Germany, in Fascist Italy.

Hollywood has outdone itself with portrayals of this gestapo technique, but there's hardly an American alive today who would have believed that this iron-fisted technique of government would be used in America.

Yet, when President Kennedy came to grips with the steel industry over the industry's announced intention of increasing prices following settlement with the Steelworkers, two U. S. newspapermen received the dreaded knock on the door in the middle of the night. They were pulled out of bed, by the FBI at the direction of the Attorney General, to explain stories they had written.

This gestapo method had, in fact, happened in the United States under the direction of an attorney general who in the last two sessions of Congress has led the greatest assault on civil liberties this country has ever known.

Perhaps, more than any other piece of legislation sponsored by Bobbie Kennedy, his proposal on wire tapping demonstrates his police state mentality best. While attorney generals before him have proposed such an invasion of individual privacy as wire tapping, Bobbie Kennedy proposed that the attorney general be allowed to wire tap without first securing permission from the courts.

One of the marked differences between democracy and the Russian system of tyranny is the manner in which power is divested in the two countries.

In this country, power among individuals has always been diversified with adequate protections written into the laws to protect individual citizens against the power of a public official.

In the Soviet Union, power is concentrated in the dictatorship of Khrushchev and the Communist Party top brass. The individual's recourse to the law as a protection against abuse of power by the top Red brass is practically non-existent.

Yet, Bobbie Kennedy, as attorney general already has asked for and has received more power than any attorney general before him. He is not yet content, and his grab for power is demonstrated by legislation which he has sponsored, and which the Administration headed by his brother has pressured the Congress to grant.

Hopefully, there seems to be building up in the Congress a resentment to this grab for power by the attorney general. Yet, paradoxically, the pressures of politics—withholding support in an election, holding up appropriations in those districts where congressmen resist, all the pressures of power politics—are being used by the attorney general and his brother to pressure through measures which destroy basic civil liberties. How many will withstand the pressure is not known.

One fact alone which is disturbing is that the Department of Justice has requested of the Congress an increase of \$13 million over last year's request. Yet, when members of the Senate appropriations committee asked for a breakdown of Justice Department expenditures in the operation of its criminal division, they were told that only the Justice Department could reveal this as a matter of executive privilege. The information has been requested, but has not yet been received.

During hearings on the House side on the appropriations for the Justice Department, Bobbie Kennedy revealed that he wanted \$600,000—more than one-half million dollars—for a personal staff.

Last year when this special department was first established, members of Congress severely criticized this step. Congressman Bow (R-O.), ranking member of the House appropriations subcommittee, stated:

"To provide a mobile unit that can take over investigation and prosecution any place under any circumstances is a dangerous thing to put into the hands of anyone."

What Bobbie Kennedy's request means, in effect, is that in addition to his power to appoint all U. S. judges, all U. S. attorneys, his power to direct the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, and the anti-trust division, he now

wants a personal staff of investigators and prosecutors to roam the country, investigating and prosecuting at his discretion.

To those who are worried about the status of civil liberties in this country, his personal staff is not much different than the hated gestapo of the dictatorships.

As the second session of the 87th Congress ground to adjournment, senators and congressmen alike, Republicans and Democrats alike, took the floor to protest Bobbie Kennedy's handling of indictments against Teamster President James R. Hoffa. The attorney general was accused of flirting with due process of law, of shopping around for a court where he thought he could secure a conviction. Examples of his violation of the law in removing a case from the docket in Florida, and proceeding with a trial in Nashville, Tenn., were read into the Congressional Record, and demands were made for an investigation of Bobbie Kennedy's methods in both the senate and the house judiciary committees.

The remarks of one senator appeared in the September issue of the INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER. Remarks of two senators and 11 congressmen appeared in the October issue. The remarks of Senator Wayne Morse on this subject appear in this issue.

On the legislative front, Bobbie's wire tapping measure has been the subject of an extensive article which appeared in the July, 1962, issue of the INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER. This broad and police state method of invasion of individual privacy did not pass the 87th Congress. But, notice has been served that all administrative pressure will be brought to bear on congressmen and senators to pass the bill in the 88th Congress, as soon as it reconvenes after the November election.

Also on tap for the next session of Congress is another assault by the Justice Department to pass its "Obstruction of Justice" bill. Here, as always, the attorney general appears on the surface to be on the side of the angels. No one is in favor of the obstruction of justice. Yet, when one



analyzes Bobbie's proposals, the devious provisions become obvious.

In this proposal, anyone interfering with witnesses and hindering the witnesses' cooperation with a government agency is subject to prosecution for a felony and the punishment upon conviction is 5 years and \$10,000.

What this proposal does is to place a halo around the heads of underworld informers, stool pigeons, and persons whose character is questionable in the first place. It gives the protection of the law not to the accused who has not been proved guilty, but to that broad element of society's leeches who prey on the misery of others.

Anyone who seeks to protect himself against the investigation of Bobbie Kennedy by protecting his records, for example, is in danger of prosecution under this bill.

Another of Bobbie Kennedy's assaults on civil liberties is his so-called "Fifth Amendment" Bill. This measure proposes that in certain areas—the Hobbs Act and Section 302 of Taft-Hartley—a witness can be forced to testify, with the promise he will not be prosecuted for crimes revealed in such testimony. Heretofore, the only instances in which a witness must forego his right not to testify against himself has been in the areas of treason and sabotage.

Now, Bobbie Kennedy wants to put labor leaders in the same category as those who have committed crimes of treason against their country.

If his measure should become law, a traditional element of American justice will have been circumvented. Always before the burden of proof has been with the prosecutor. Bobbie Kennedy would place the burden of proof of innocence on the accused.

The Hobbs Act is directed toward racketeering in the labor movement. Yet instances in which it has been used to prosecute persons for legitimate trade union activity are too numerous to cite here. The same is true for Section 302 of Taft-Hartley which is directed against extortion in the labor movement.

Another Bobbie Kennedy sponsored bill, which fortunately saw two obnoxious provisions killed in a senate-house conference, was the Gambling Device Bill.

This bill provided, among other things, that all charged with the crime of transporting gambling devices in interstate commerce, would have their privilege of the 5th amendment taken away from them.

It would have given the attorney general the authority to prosecute as felonies, violations of regulations set up by the attorney general.

An example of the manner in which the attorney general proceeds to insure passage of his sponsored legislation is connected with this measure.

Instead of the bill going to the house judiciary committee where the possibility of having it reported out favorably was poor, it was sent to the house interstate and foreign commerce committee.

In a proposed amendment to the Industrial Security Act, Bobbie Kennedy wanted authority to dismiss employees with access to classified and secret materials and information without a hearing, and without the right to face their accusers. This bill was never reported out of committee.

In the area of anti-trust prosecutions, Bobbie Kennedy asked that his powers of subpoena for the anti-trust division be greatly increased. This bill was amended in the House to prevent Kennedy from conducting wholesale fishing expeditions in the anti-trust field.

#### Old Cronies

Working hand and hand with Bobbie Kennedy in the wholesale assault on civil liberties is his old crony of the Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in Labor and Business—Senator John McClellan.

McClellan, following the refusal of the Supreme Court to uphold certain contempt of congress citations, has proposed that the congress return to its practice of arresting witnesses who refuse to testify, citing them for contempt and pronouncing fines and holding them in confinement. All this, with no recourse to the courts of law.

Cooperating hand in hand with Bobbie on Hoffa indictments, McClellan has proved to be an invaluable ally to Bobbie's "quick" brand of justice.

In March, of this year, attorneys for Hoffa subpoenaed McClellan, members of his committee staff, and committee records, for a pre-trial conference in Orlando, Florida, where Hoffa was charged with alleged mail fraud.

It was the opportunity for McClellan to testify, under rules of court procedure, to the charges made against Hoffa, and to verify whether or not Bobbie Kennedy was using wire tapped—and therefore illegal—evidence against Hoffa.

McClellan went to the senate and secured a resolution which made him immune to the subpoena, made all

staff members immune, and made all records immune.

In the meantime, congress had created a new judicial district in Florida. A U. S. attorney in Nashville, Tennessee, where a second indictment against Hoffa had been returned, went before the judge there urging that the judge set a trial date, and assured the judge that the Florida trial would be postponed.

Several days later, the Florida case was, in fact, removed from the docket—regardless of the fact that the defendant only has the right to agree that the case be moved to the new judicial district—and has not been rescheduled.

Now, Sen. McClellan went to the senate for another resolution, this one the direct opposite of his earlier resolution giving him immunity.

His new resolution turns over to the prosecution in Nashville, all records of the McClellan Committee.

All of this has taken place in spite of a senate rule that none of its records shall be given to any other body. Yet, members of the McClellan committee freely admit that these records have been distributed in violation of the senate rule.

What stands out here, in addition to the conspiracy between McClellan and Bobbie, is that all information is being denied Hoffa's attorneys.

Fair play requires that where the senate has disclosed privileged information to the Justice Department that a similar disclosure be made to the accused.

The U. S. Court of Appeals (2nd Circuit, 1950) in *U. S. vs. Coplon*, stated:

"Few weapons in the arsenal of freedom are more useful than the power to compel a government to disclose the evidence on which it seeks to forfeit the liberty of its citizens."

The U. S. Supreme Court, in *U. S. vs. Reynolds*, stated:

"The rationale of the criminal cases is that, since the government which prosecutes an accused also has the duty to see that justice is done, it is unconscionable to allow it to undertake prosecution and then invoke its governmental privileges to deprive the accused of anything which might be material to its defense."

The danger of such a powerful entry into the congress, as Bobbie has in McClellan, is graphically demonstrated by the prejudices of McClellan. As chairman of the McClellan Committee, the Arkansas senator held out a blanket threat to cite all labor leaders



for contempt of congress if they did not cooperate to his liking.

Yet, when certain steel companies refused to comply with a Kefauver subcommittee investigating their pricing practices, McClellan, as a member of the judiciary committee, voted against citing the companies for contempt. He did, in fact, state for the record that he saw no reason why the steel companies should even be investigated.

In the Justice Department, Bobbie Kennedy has set up a special "Get Hoffa" desk. This action by the attorney general indicates his small regard for equal application of the law.

Throughout the country, 32 grand juries have been empaneled to return indictments against Teamsters.

Currently, Teamsters are the unpopular ones, and legislation which is proposed by the Attorney General is propagandized as a law to get Teamsters. The danger to the entire American people is that those who enjoy political favor today, may be unpopular tomorrow.

## Multitude of Issues Facing Next Congress

GOING from the 87th to the 88th session of the Congress seems a small jump, but it will mean a new struggle in many respects so far as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is concerned.

President Kennedy's Transportation Act, for example, can be expected to burst to the surface in the 88th.

Hearings were held in both the Senate and House during the closing days of the 87th session. All government agencies supported the Administration proposal with the exception of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Labor, however, still had not testified on the Transportation Act as Congress adjourned.

Teamster representatives next year will continue to seek defeat of the JFK transportation proposals which would eliminate all minimum rate regulations, affecting an estimated 70 per cent of freight hauled by Class I railroads. As one observer noted, it would make the present piggyback selective rate cutting look like a Sunday school picnic.

At the same time, the Teamsters Union will revive its push for passage of amendments to the transportation statutes to deal with the so-called gray

It is rather ironic that when the dreaded knock on the door in the middle of the night was finally delivered in America—at the direction of Bobbie Kenendy—it was not a Teamster's or a labor leader's door.

The iron-fisted knock was at the door of a reporter who is supposed to enjoy the freedom of the press.

How long can a press remain free when it is under the threat of being pulled out of bed in the middle of the night by the FBI to explain what it reported to its readers the day before. How long can a people remain free under an attorney general who is not competent to administer justice under America's basic protections to individuals?

Already with more authority than any attorney general before him, Bobbie Kennedy continues his grab for power with requests upon the congress which concentrate power in his hands and destroy traditional safeguards to the individual citizen.

area problem of gypsy operators. The IBT wants stronger safety regulations and greater economic controls over the gypsy operators.

Teamster views again will be given strongly in the field of civil liberties where Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy has indicated he again will seek wire-tapping, obstruction to justice (stool pigeon protection), and immunity legislation.

It will be a close fight. The Administration came within a hair of getting Bobbie's wire-tap measure out of committee in the past session. The obstruction and immunity (5th amendment) bills passed the Senate in a voice vote. Due to a lack of House strength, however, the obstruction bill was never brought out.

The immunity bill is still in the House Judiciary Committee despite all the efforts of the President, Bobbie, and former Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg to get it out.

Proposals to bring organized labor under the anti-trust statutes are certain to be aired in the 88th Congress. Aside from the stack of such measures already on hand, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has indicated he

will introduce still more legislation in this field.

The National Assn. of Manufacturers Center for the Study of Union Monopoly Power, meanwhile, is mapping a campaign and began holding meetings about what to do in the 88th within a week after the 87th Congress closed.

Unfortunately, all the most fanatical proponents of bringing labor under the anti-trust laws are from so-called "safe" districts. They either are not running for reelection or can be assured a shoo-in at the polls.

Some things to anticipate in the 88th Congress include an effort by industry to get more restrictive amendments to the Landrum-Griffin Act, particularly to broaden the injunctive provisions, tighten picketing provisions, and create additional crimes which would bar a convicted union officer from holding elective office.

The IBT, like some other international unions, likewise will work toward killing unfair language in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Medical care for the aged under Social Security again will receive support from the Teamsters Union. So, too, will the plan to reduce the cost of Social Security. The IBT also will work for the goal of extending minimum wage coverage to all types of agricultural processing, especially canneries.

High on the list of Teamster goals is standardizing the Unemployment Insurance Bill so that all states will provide the same benefits. The bill was supposed to be a major Administration proposal this year, but hearings were not even held on it.

Sidney Zagri, IBT legislative counsel, predicted there will be an attempt in the 88th Congress to amend the emergency strike provisions of Taft-Hartley so that there will be some form of compulsory arbitration in national disputes—now already in effect in the defense and space industries.

Zagri also predicted the Administration would pussyfoot in the 88th Congress in the area of civil rights.

All things considered, organized labor and the average American citizen cannot expect equity from the 88th Congress—unless they stand up and make their voice heard—in view of the increasing trend toward protection of the vested interests at the expense of John Q. Public.



## **Anti Trust Laws**

# **NAM Group Maps Attack On Unionism**

This is the second of a three-part series illuminating the depth and breadth of the deliberate, dedicated anti-union conspiracy in the United States today. The first part was published in the October issue of *The International Teamster*.

No union member can afford to ignore this threat, for it is aimed at the very heart of collective bargaining which Teamsters Union General President James R. Hoffa has described as the right of "free independent thinking Americans to decide what they will work for, who they will work for, and when they will work for him . . ."

IT WAS CLEAR from the initial meeting onward that the undercover anti-union specialists were not planning an attack on the concept of union monopoly power.

They were really mapping a nationwide assault upon the idea of unionism itself.

This was proven by the second document produced March 15, 1962, by the research department of the National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th St., New York, N. Y.

The document was entitled, "UNION POWER—Some Implications for

the Economy." It was marked, "CONFIDENTIAL—Advance Copy, please do not cite."

The conspiracy was still running silent.

Twenty-one men of community-pillar reputation, half of them recognized as national leaders in civic and business affairs, had participated in the first session held Nov. 21, 1961. While there was a lapse of nearly four months between the first and second reports, the latter document showed that the temper of the program's viciousness was unabated.

It showed also that the conspiracy

was running less confused but more deceptively as though nearly ready to emerge from its cocoon of hate.

There were no names witnessing the second document. It was enough that the NAM research department, armed with talent experienced in years of union fighting, was applying its prowess to the task of further developing the new program.

"UNION POWER—Some Implications for the Economy," was fat. It contained 83 pages complete with a table of contents. There were nine chapters:



"I. Issues and Attitudes—The Setting of the Problem."

"II. Union Power and Union Population."

"III. Effect of Non-Wage Demands on Management."

"IV. 'Union Security' and Its Consequences."

"V. Unions and Economic Well-Being."

"VI. Do Unions Influence Employment Levels."

"VII. Unions, Real Wages, and the Size of the Economic Pie."

"VIII. Unions, Money Wages, and the Distribution of the Economic Pie."

"IX. Summary and Evaluation."

The table of contents alone, by its description of the subjects considered, revealed the anti-unionists were little concerned with union monopoly or power. The final chapter was devoted to the idea that unions are bad for people and for the economy.

As Adolph Hitler used the term, "final solution," in directing the handling (extermination) of what he called the "Jewish problem," so did the anti-unionists use the same approach when framing their quandry in the summation:

### 83 Twisted Pages

"Once we leave the professional economists, we still have the differences of opinion as to solutions and there is added a tendency to overlook the facts—or pretend that they are different."

Solutions to what?

How to keep men and women from joining unions?

How to prevent working people from bargaining collectively for better wages, hours, and working conditions?

How to destroy trade unions and again enchain those individuals who labor for a living?

How to make the program palatable to the public?

The NAM research department had quite a time establishing a paper position achieving the desired answers for the above questions. It took 83 twisted pages to do the job. Let's look at those pages.

\* \* \*

The second chapter, "Union Power and Union Population," was the most intriguing. Presumably here was explained—if the point of the first meeting was carried through—union monopoly and power. Yet, the conspirators were unable to come up with a definition for this threat to free enter-

prise, even after mulling it over four months.

In desperation, they decided to make the following flat statement:

"Monopoly is the logical outcome of unionization."

Thus the conclusion appeared to be that black was white for the purposes of the report and the reader had better believe it.

### Double Talk

Hitching this definition of union monopoly to union power was a bit more difficult. The masonry lacked cement. But undaunted, the NAM researchers backed into it by negatively stating that it was untrue—as pro-union sentiment has held in the past—that unions do not destroy or suppress competition among business firms.

Additional double-talk asserted that industry-wide wage patterns, minimum wage laws, strikes, etc., all combine to destroy the free enterprise system. This apparently was supposed to support further the monopoly-power charge.

"If it is difficult," the report read, "for people brought up on the idea of the 'under-privileged unions' to think of them as monopolies in the popular sense, they need only to look about them to see that unions are monopolies in the technical sense."

One can almost hear the triumphant shriek after that sentence was composed as midwife for an NAM ruling:

"Union monopoly power is bolstered by the fact that it is not always easy to identify the techniques for controlling supply. Nor is there always a one-to-one relationship between union demands and the reaction of the economy. Unions use a wide variety of control techniques, many of which seem to have other (frequently acceptable) purposes."

### Witchcraft

Offered as symbols of this witchcraft were apprenticeship training programs, seniority clauses, health and safety regulations, and the union shop.

The report then noted the "important question of what (or whom) the union must control in order to have effective monopoly power." It added:

"Some economists say that the crucial thing is for the union to control the supply of workers . . . others emphasize the control of the employer's decisions. The two ideas are

supplementary, not contradictory . . ."

This fallacious reasoning was supported by the following example:

"If the union threatens to strike unless its wage demands are met—and if the employer 'settles' instead of risking the work stoppage—the union has been successful, although some (or most) of the workers would have been willing to go on at the old rate, or even a lower one. It is obvious that the effectiveness of this technique depends on the employer's view of the risks involved in the course of action open to him, rather than on the employees' acceptance of the union."

In such an astounding manner did the NAM relieve employers of responsibility in collective bargaining situations, contrary to the actual manner in which labor-management relationships are respected at contract time.

With such distorted logic neatly packaged, the document's shadowy attack began.

\* \* \*

The first step was to prove that while only about one-third of the nation's non-farm work force was unionized, that particular one-third was a mass of naked power.

### Calls Seniority Bad

Said the report: "Bargaining strength rests with the union, as an institution, rather than with 'employees.'" Again, the NAM found it necessary to overlook the fact that employers can approve or disapprove any tentative agreement reached by collective bargaining. Ignored completely was the additional fact that *a union is the employees*.

Next, the report wormed a light discussion of non-wage union demands around to the question of management's "right to manage." The complaint was that "unions continually attempt . . . to re-define management's role."

From this, it was a comparatively easy step to "differentiate the way in which attempts to 'protect the worker' restrict the economy as a whole from the way in which they restrict the rights of individual employees."

Seniority, the NAM report cried, was a bad, bad thing. It interferes with management's controls such as phoney promotions and convenient personnel transfers.

Grievance machinery, said the NAM, was a bad, bad thing—"time



and money are spent not primarily to adjudicate employee grievances but to establish the importance of the union in the employment situation."

How indifferent was this conclusion to the well-recorded history of workers who have been re-hired after discriminatory firing, been paid overtime rates after payroll manipulations, etc., all as the result of grievance clauses policed by union representatives.

On and on wailed the report. Every lament expressed the failures of gutless management representatives in bargaining situations of years past.

The union shop, of course, suffered a heavy attack which led into a discussion of "Union Power and Its Abuse." Union shop was defined as "the essence of the union's power to coerce." The strike was identified as the most obvious expression of union coercion. Ergo, union shops, strikes, boycotts—all were bad in the NAM eye, leading ultimately to union abuse.

"Psychology and the Unions," was the name of one subchapter as the report seemed to suggest that a working man was psychotic if he joined a union to improve his lot.

Too, it was bad if union members were politically awakened.

#### Everything's Bad

All these things, said the NAM researchers, were representative of union monopoly power, bad for business, bad for the country, and bad for people.

\* \* \*

In the sections on, "Unions and Economic Well-Being," and "Do Unions Influence Employment Levels?"—the report tried to hard-sell two ideas: Unions do not insure economic well-being either for the individual or the country; unions encourage rather than discourage unemployment. It was a real case filled with assaults on the more aggressive labor leaders of past and present.

Early in the report, very noticeable was the manner in which the NAM conveniently suggested that the U.S. labor movement had its serious beginning in the 1880's. There was a reason for neglecting to mention a half-century of labor unrest—when men were jailed, clubbed, or killed on suspicion of being interested in unionization—prior to the 1880's.

The handy lapse of memory regarding labor history allowed the report to discuss the size and apportionment of the country's economic pie in terms

favorable to the NAM argument. Quoting the report:

"Statistics on real wages are available for the past century. Unions have had power (and encouragement) for approximately a quarter of that time. This alone should be suggestive of the fact that increases in real wages for the economy as a whole are independent of bargaining power."

Thus did the NAM document prove there was no need, anyway, for all this union monopoly power floating about.

#### Take Your Pick

The report denied that increasing the purchasing power of workers finds markets for the economy's output. But it tucked in for future support the following idea: "The fact that unions cannot increase real wages and productivity generally does not mean that union bargains on money wages and fringe benefits do not have an impact on the total economy."

A few paragraphs on the subject of wages and profits indicated that higher wages cause inflation but that higher profits do not cause inflation. Or, if you like, higher profits hold down inflation provided there are lower wages to permit the making of higher profits. Take your pick.

In discussing, "Labor's Share of National Income," the NAM report said in one point:

"When we try to summarize the effect of unions on economic well-being, we find that there are some things that unions can change and some that they cannot. They *cannot* alter the fact that, in the long run, improved living standards depend on improvements in productivity. Within this framework, unions *can* have an impact on the distribution of the current product. To the extent that their demands surpass improvements in productivity and impose rigidities on the economy, the net effect of this impact is disruptive."

Whoa! Wasn't this tall tale supposed to be about union monopoly power?

#### Brain Washing

The anti-union document ended in almost exactly the same posture it had at the beginning: "The fact that the goals of monopolistic unions are not always clear makes it difficult for some people to accept the fact that they *are* monopolies." This is known as repetitive brain-washing; not only is black still white, but white is black.

The NAM went one step further, asserting that "unions attempt to maximize power—political and economic."

Like the flutter of fans over coy, dollar-sign eyes, the final paragraph read:

"The purpose of this paper, as we stated at the outset, has been to analyze the unions' claim to the economic gains of working people. The weakness of that claim may well be given consideration as a factor in the increasing discussion of union power."

The confused conspirators were having a terrible time holding their fantasy together.

(Next month: The third and final part of the series.)

## Letters of Teamster Appreciation

Letters of appreciation to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and to General President James R. Hoffa frequently arrive in the mail at the International headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Representative letters received in recent weeks were:

A letter from Frank Hall of Teamster Local 644 in Princeton, Ind., read in part—

"I am now 65 years old and have 33 years' seniority with the company and 15 years with Local 644. I am very proud to have been a member of the Teamsters Union. It has been a long, hard struggle, but for me it sure has paid off and rewarded me and my family through insurance paying for operations and hospital bills, which eventually come to the majority sooner or later, and also a rewarding pension at the end when you cannot get a job because of being too old."

Henry A. Frank, a former business agent of Teamster Local 607 in New York City, wrote:

"As one of the first retirees under the Teamster Affiliates Pension Plan, I wish to express my sincere thanks for the successful culmination of your extreme effort at the last convention that made this plan possible.

"Whatever span of life is still left me, its financial burdens fade into insignificance with the addition to my income of this most generous plan.

"You and the General Executive Board are to be highly commended for your wonderful efforts on behalf of retired officers and employees of the various affiliates."



## Senator Morse Speaks

# Congressional Parade to Protest Bobbie Kennedy's Hoffa Vendetta Continues

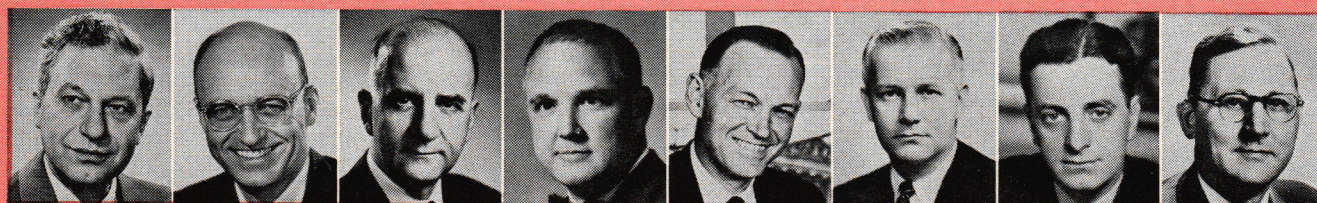


Sen. Capehart

Sen. Hickey

Sen. Fong

Sen. Morse



Bray

Roosevelt

Pelly

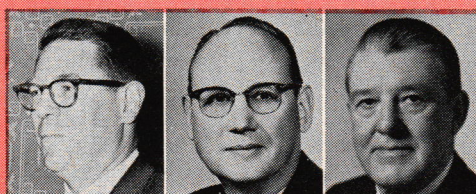
Curtis

Magnuson

Moore

O'Konski

Schwengel



MacGregor

Adair

Milliken

SEN. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has joined the list of Congressmen calling for House and Senate Judiciary Committee probes into Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy's administration of justice in America today.

The entrance of Morse, one of the few liberal voices on Capitol Hill, was not unexpected.

As a former teacher of criminal law procedures, he could hardly ignore the alarming manner in which the President's little brother has been using his cabinet office to conduct a personal war against one citizen.

Morse, in a Senate floor speech

Oct. 4, 1962, made some startling disclosures as he discussed charges of Justice Department "forum shopping" and "forum juggling" in two cases:

U.S. vs. Hoffa and McCarthy in the Southern Federal District Court of Florida.

U.S. vs. Hoffa and Commercial Carriers in the Mid-Tennessee Federal District Court.

Three Senators and 11 Congressmen—beginning with Homer Capehart, Indiana Republican—had thoroughly aired in previous weeks the strange legal hocus-pocus employed by Bobbie Kennedy to shuffle indict-

ments against James R. Hoffa, General President of the Teamsters Union.

Without exception, they questioned whether the attorney general was overlooking a basic principle of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence—that all men merit fair and equal treatment before the law. They wondered, too, if Hoffa's constitutional rights were being disregarded.

As Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., (R-W.Va.) stated on the House floor: "... The Department of Justice engineered a most ingenious coup ... the effect of which was to have the



Florida case dismissed without the trial judge's concurrence and thereby inducing the Tennessee court to move more hastily . . ."

Morse exposed for the first time one of the tricks used by government attorneys to convince the Florida court that Hoffa's trial there should be delayed—even though Hoffa's lawyers were pressing for an early trial.

Government counsel, Morse said, strenuously resisted the early trial request by Hoffa. Directed by Bobbie Kennedy, the federal lawyers presented an affidavit to the court regarding the health of Robert E. McCarthy, Jr., Hoffa's co-defendant in the Florida case.

The affidavit, offered as proof for need of a delay, stated that McCarthy had suffered a heart attack and was in no condition to go to trial during the month of October, 1962. The rest of the story can best be told in Sen. Morse's words as they appeared in the Oct. 4 Congressional Record:

"It is to be noted that the affidavit of Robert E. McCarthy's doctor was dated Aug. 17, 1962, 16 days after the government moved that the Nashville, Tenn., case be scheduled for trial on Sept. 17, 1962, on the ground that the Tampa case was going to be continued. I am advised by counsel that this affidavit caught counsel for the defendants by complete surprise.

"Immediately upon the conclusion of said hearing, the defendant Robert E. McCarthy, was contacted by telephone by his counsel, the honorable O. B. Cline, and stated that he had not given his said doctor any consent or permission to discuss his condition with anyone and that he, in fact, would be ready for trial during the month of October, 1962.

"On the same date, Mr. Cline filed an affidavit with the court containing the gist of the above conversation, together with a telegram from McCarthy, to that effect.

"On the same date, the court in Tampa entered an order denying the defendants' request for an early trial date in that case and did not redocket the Tampa case for trial at a future date.

"As to the government's contention that it sought an early trial date in the Tampa case until it learned about Robert E. McCarthy's illness, it is to be noted that the government filed its motion for an order setting trial date in the Nashville case on Aug. 1, 1962, setting forth therein that the Tampa case would be continued, and that the

affidavit signed by Robert E. McCarthy, Jr.'s doctor was dated Aug. 17, 1962.

"As a matter of fact, the record of the hospital in Detroit, Mich., will disclose that it was not until Aug. 6, 1962, that Robert E. McCarthy, Jr., had a slight heart attack. Yet, the government was apparently planning to have the Tampa case removed from the docket and postponed indefinitely on Aug. 1, 1962, when it filed its motion in the Nashville case to schedule that case for trial on Sept. 17, 1962.

"I must say, parenthetically, that the affidavit of McCarthy, Jr.'s doctor seems to me in violation of a most fundamental rule of privileged communication between a doctor and his patient."

Morse concluded that an injustice had been done procedurally in the Hoffa cases, adding that it was his opinion that Hoffa had every right to have the Tampa case tried ahead of the Nashville case.

The Senator continued:

"The record is clear from the above stated facts. The charge of 'forum juggling' by the Department of Justice in both the Tampa and Nashville cases against the accused certainly seems to be substantiated by the following facts:

"First. The record is clear that commencing Aug. 1, when the Nashville case was to be set for trial, the government strenuously resisted the efforts of the accused to defend the charges in the Tampa case on the trial date of Oct. 15.

"Second. The co-defendant McCarthy is willing and able to go on trial on Oct. 15. The affidavit of his physician was given to the government, upon its solicitation, without the consent of the defendant McCarthy, and in violation of the physician-patient privilege.

"Third. The creation of the new judicial district in Florida did not preclude trying the Florida case first. Section 3240 of title 18, U.S. Code Annotated provides for the orderly transfer of such cases. The defendant offered to waive any possible technical defense that might have been available due to proceeding prior to the effective date of the statute, or in the alternative offered to go to trial after Oct. 28, the effective date of the statute. The government's refusal to accept any of these alternatives clearly indicates that it wanted to proceed first with the Nashville case."

Morse continued on his third point:

"This is a classic example of 'forum shopping.' It indicates to any experienced lawyer that the government was motivated primarily by the considerations implicit in most attempts at 'forum shopping,' and not by this alleged concern about the health of one of the accused or for spurious legal objections which the defendants were willing to waive."

Morse then explained that the Department of Justice has an affirmative obligation to "do justice," and for that reason, it has a duty to try cases in accordance with the highest principles of fairness and justice—avoiding any conduct that might raise even a suspicion of seeking unfair advantage.

He added:

"This record convinces me that there is a serious question whether the defendants in these cases are being afforded the justice to which all defendants are entitled. I join my other colleagues who have called for a full investigation of this matter by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary."

In a sharp dig at the young attorney general, Morse made reference to the Hoffa indictments which are rapidly becoming a cause for worrisome legal conjecture. He said:

"What I am speaking in defense of, is the fair administration of justice in accordance with sound legal procedure. If the time ever comes when we shall trim our system of judgment to conform to whoever the defendant may be, then all of us have lost our procedural rights, for we may be the next."

To sum it up, Morse's floor statement added another bit of evidence proving the anti-Hoffa double-play bootied by Bobbie Kennedy from Washington, D. C., to Tampa to Nashville.

It was a misdeed so vile as to include the vision of federal men soliciting a phony legal crutch from a willing physician. Bobbie Kennedy's men must have been aware of the dishonesty in their act all the while, certainly aware of the threat it posed to the constitutional rights of one citizen. They must also have known they were contributing to the degradation of the law of the land, this while working as representatives of the attorney general.

Is it any wonder that Morse and other conscionable representatives of the people asked for investigations into the administration of justice in America today?



# Congressional Quarterly, Inc.

## Feeds Nation's Press

### Anti-Hoffa Bias

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, INC., owners of one of the most influential publications in the United States, has two faces.

The one face, a weekly periodical

called *Congressional Quarterly*, is unique in its field. Its masthead proclaims: "The Authoritative Reference on Congress and Politics." Everyone who is anyone in the nation's capital

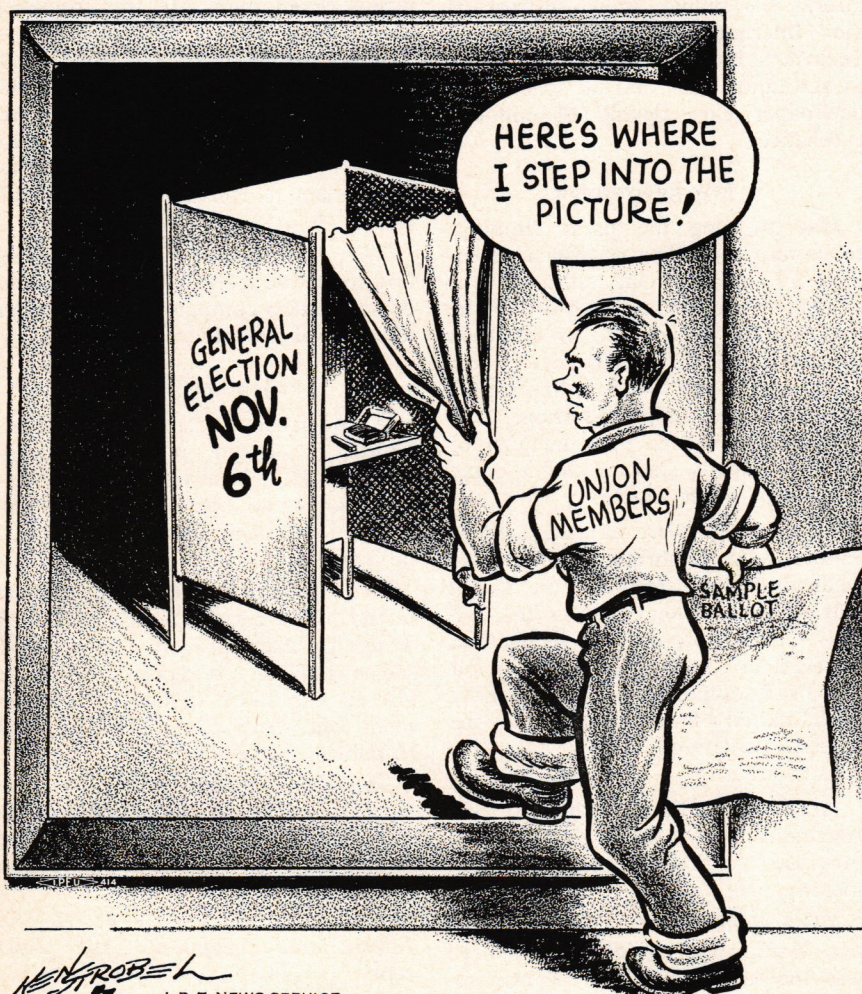
subscribes to *Congressional Quarterly*.

*CQ's* modest, green-inked cover featuring an index to stories on significant developments in our government can be found in every office of the Senate and House buildings. It is distributed to the various departments of state. It goes to dozens of federal agencies. Bureaucrats, bystanders, and bumpkins alike think of it as *the* single unbiased running account of congressional action and the political scene.

The other face, a division of Congressional Quarterly, Inc., is called *Editorial Research Reports*. Both *CQ* and *ERR* have their offices at 1156-19th st., N.W., Washington, D. C. *ERR* provides "canned" editorials—among other things—for daily newspaper clients which subscribe to its service. Unbeknownst to the general public, *ERR* has dispensed some of the most vulgar kind of anti-union propaganda.

A most recent example of *ERR* work was a gem entitled, "Hoffa at the Dock." It was an absolutely pointless editorial discovered by Press Intelligence, Inc.—a clipping service—to have appeared in at least 27 daily newspapers last July from coast to coast and border to border. The combined circulation of the 27 newspapers totaled 1,000,000 readers in nearly a score of states.

"Hoffa at the Dock" was a fine example of what a newspaper—long on newsprint but short on guts—prints when it is afraid to criticize its



— I. B. T. NEWS SERVICE



own bailiwick. Fainthearted editors often complain loudly about conditions elsewhere, secure in the knowledge that local folks will not cancel their subscriptions or advertising.

*ERR*, the *Congressional Quarterly's* silent sidekick, takes advantage of such editorial cowardice by offering a lucrative lure to money-hungry newspapers: They can attack the strongest foe of the anti-union element in the nation today—James R. Hoffa and the Teamsters Union—and thereby attract heavy advertisers at minimal cost.

Often the newspapers buying the *ERR* service are publications lacking either the experience, time, or desire to write their own material. They can be as small as the *Bend* (Ore.) *Bulletin*, circulation 5,991, which used "Hoffa at the Dock," or as large as the *New York Times*, circulation in excess of 600,000, which did not use the editorial.

#### Canned Editorials

Seldom do *ERR's* clients edit the material they receive. Some of the editors rewrite a paragraph or two. Occasionally they change the first sentence or put a new heading on the story; the *Vancouver* (Wash.) *Columbian*, for instance, changed the title of "Hoffa at the Dock," to "No Penny-Ante Stuff for Hoffa"—but it was still the same "canned" editorial.

Usually, editors using such services will simply route the material to the back shop without change—accurate or not—because they paid for it.

If there was a theme in "Hoffa at the Dock," it seemed to be that the writer did not like the Teamster "absolute monarch" as he referred to the Teamster General President. The bulk of the snide piece of writing related Hoffa court actions, past and present, in a prejudicial manner. The closing paragraph was foul:

"Hoffa is something of an anomaly among the ranks of union leaders, where \$25 shirts, \$15 neckties, and \$100 hats would not mark one as necessarily extravagant. Unlike Dave Beck, his predecessor, Jimmy usually wears a not very expensive suit, 'an old tie, cheap shoes, and white socks,' as *Fortune* reported of him when he was on the rise. He explains his dress characteristically, 'I don't need to impress anybody.' But even Jimmy Hoffa has a yen for some kind of respectability. As evidence, he has lectured at Harvard—which must be con-

sidered a plus, even if it doesn't necessarily cut any ice with some of Harvard's highly placed alumni in Washington."

The ideas conveyed in that paragraph were: All labor leaders are sartorial dandies except Hoffa who wears cheap clothing and is wrong for being out of fashion; a man who feels he doesn't need to impress anybody is suspect; everybody has a yen for respectability; Hoffa's lecturing at Harvard is meaningless.

Slop. Most labor leaders, as does General President Hoffa, dress conservatively and neatly; Hoffa knows that the man who needs to be impressed isn't worth impressing; Hoffa is as respectable as any other citizen; Hoffa lectured from a Harvard podium by invitation just as he was invited to speak at Chicago University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other academic centers.

In short, "Hoffa at the Dock"—distributed by *ERR*, a division of *CQ*—served no purpose other than to misinform the public, breed distrust of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its leadership, appeal to anti-union bias, and fill space on a newspaper page devoid of editorial excellence.

#### A Few Equivocated

One by one the press clippings came into the office of *The International Teamster*. Our curiosity was piqued by such widespread use of the rot. For that reason, we wrote letters to each of the 27 newspapers known to have published "Hoffa at the Dock" and asked one simple question: Was the editorial written by a member of the newspaper's staff or did it come from some other source?

The answers were amazing. Some editors were forthright, honest, and detailed in their reply to the extent that they identified *ERR* as the culprit. Others were devious, belligerent, or evasive. A few equivocated. It was a sad commentary on the integrity of the nation's fattest sacred cow—the "press," otherwise known as "the fourth estate."

Adras P. LaBorde, editor of the *Alexandria* (La.) *Daily Town Talk*, provided the first real clue to *ERR's* identity. He wrote:

"The editorial of July 13 about Mr. Hoffa about which you inquired was locally updated and slightly rewritten from a piece supplied by

*Editorial Research Reports*, a division of *Congressional Quarterly*, Washington."

Similar answers came from men like Lewis A. Randolph, editor of the *Macomb* (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, and W. Galbraith, executive editor of the *Anniston* (Ala.) *Star*. Other helpful replies came from T. H. Wingate, editor of the *Kannapolis* (N. C.) *Daily Independent*; David M. Turner, publisher of the *Towanda* (Pa.) *Daily Review*, and C. E. McClelland of the *Galveston* (Tex.) *News-Tribune*.

Richard Redburn, assistant editor of the *Sheridan* (Wyo.) *Press* with a circulation of 7,132, answered apologetically regarding the Hoffa editorial which ran in his newspaper as "The Good Old Days." Wrote Redburn:

"I find that the source was Editorial Research Reports' reminder service of July 6. We subscribe to Editorial Research Reports, Washington 6, D. C., and many of our editorials are based on material we receive from them. In this instance, the editorial was more than based—it is practically word for word what the service sent. This is not good practice, but on a small daily, where everyone has several different jobs to do, we get rushed and are occasionally forced to run material word for word. . ."

*The International Teamster* reaction to Redburn's frank reply was one of admiration compared with reaction to some of the other answers.

#### Pugnacious Reply

A pugnacious reply came from Donald L. Breed, publisher of the *Freeport* (Ill.) *Journal-Standard*. Perhaps hoping to boost his 17,640 circulation with a news column "fight," he wrote:

"... All our editorials are written in the office, but the writer is obliged to rely on material from a source that seems reliable. If you or someone else in a position to deny this statement will write me, I shall be glad to publish the denial."

Herbert Brucker, editor of the *Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant* with a morning circulation of 114,108 and touted far and wide as a publication editorially beyond reproach—returned a reproachable answer to *The International Teamster*. His short reply:

"To answer your inquiry of Aug.



14: All our editorials are always written by members of our staff."

What the *Courant* editor might have admitted was that his newspaper had access to and used *ERR*'s service, but at least took time to rewrite the first paragraph so that it would sound "Connecticutty." A formal newspaper, the *Courant's* editorial was entitled, "Mr. Hoffa Ducks the Dock."

Stanley Norton, managing editor of the Knowland-owned *Oakland (Calif.) Tribune* with an evening circulation of 209,200 replied regarding "Hoffa in the Dock" as it was titled on the *Tribune* page:

"All editorials in the *Oakland Tribune* are written by the *Tribune's* own editorial writers. The editorial of Tuesday, July 10, 1962, on James Hoffa was no exception."

Was Norton suggesting that *ERR* plagiarized the item from the *Tribune*? But that was impossible because the Uniontown (Pa.) *Morning Herald*, for example, printed the same editorial under the standard title, "Hoffa at the Dock," on July 9, a full 24 hours before the *Tribune* went into the trucks for distribution some 2,500 miles distant!

#### We Write Our Own

Perhaps *Tribune* Editor Norton's answer was a reflection of the editorial policy followed by the former Sen. William F. Knowland of California who owns and publishes the *Oakland Tribune*—the same Knowland who later got thumped by Pat Brown when advocating so-called right-to-work laws in the California gubernatorial campaign.

Arthur V. Burrowes, editor of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* with an evening circulation of 48,188 sat down and wrote:

"You inquired about an editorial in our newspaper July 9th regarding James R. Hoffa. We have checked and found no editorial on that day in either the *News-Press* or the *Gazette* regarding Mr. Hoffa.

"However, on July 10th we carried an editorial on Mr. Hoffa which was rather critical, I confess. I am sure it is what you had in mind. Yes, it was written by one of my editorial writers in this office.

"Do you care to comment on it publicly? If so, our pages are open to you."

Then there was the strange reply

of William A. Yates, managing editor of the Bend (Ore.) *Bulletin*. He wrote:

"Your curiosity has aroused my curiosity. Why do you want to know whether the editorial on Jimmy was written by a member of our staff or came from some other source?"

#### Editor and Publisher

Editor Yates' curiosity was not alone. As letters from editors began streaming back to the IBT headquarters in Washington, D. C., there came a telephone question one day from a representative of *Editor & Publisher*, the newspaper industry's management-minded magazine.

*E&P*, well-known for its fight through the years against the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO), apparently suspected something was afoot that might embarrass a member of the publisher herd.

*E&P* wanted to know—just as Editor Yates had wondered—what *The International Teamster* inquiry was all about. Now they know.

Altogether, nearly 50 per cent of the editors which had published "Hoffa at the Dock" in one form or another, answered the query. Besides the dailies already mentioned, the editorial distributed by *CQ's ERR* also appeared in the following publications:

Dubuque (Ia.) *Telegraph-Herald*, Galesburg (Ill.) *Register-Mail*, El Paso (Tex.) *Times*, Washington (Pa.) *Reporter*, Bethlehem (Pa.) *Globe-Times*, Beckley (W. Va.) *Raleigh-Register*, Morgantown (W. Va.) *Dominion-News*, Moline (Ill.) *Dispatch*, Niagara Falls (N. Y.) *Gazette*, Mason City (Ia.) *Globe-Gazette*, Pontiac (Mich.) *Press*, and the Hastings (Neb.) *Daily Tribune*.

#### Horse's Mouth

Feeling that still more information on the anti-union propaganda fountain needed to be obtained directly from the source, *The International Teamster* addressed a letter to *Editorial Research Reports*. Several questions were asked with the goal emphasized: To determine exactly where "Hoffa at the Dock" came from and where it went.

Richard M. Boeckel, editor of *ERR*, replied immediately. His letter contained enclosures of well-printed pamphlets, also a copy of "Hoffa at the Dock" as it appeared in the Kannapolis (N.C.) *Independent*.

Boeckel wrote:

"As you have guessed, some of the information requested in your letter of Aug. 20 is classified, not by me but by the firm. I can tell you, however, that *ERR* serves some 300 newspapers (at the moment, exactly 330 newspapers and broadcasting stations). These range from the *New York Times* to Kannapolis (N.C.) *Independent*, and include most of the large newspapers in the country, also some abroad. It was founded by me in 1923 and combined with *Congressional Quarterly* in 1956.

"The main purpose is publishing (weekly) Reports, such as the enclosed, to give editors accurate information on complex problems as a basis for editorials. We also issue a Daily Service and a Reminder Service. Some of the Reminders are used by smaller papers as their own editorials. They are in a considerably lighter vein than the regular Reports or the Daily Service. The enclosed is an exact reproduction, with one typographical error, of one of the Reminders, mailed in early July."

#### Lazy Editors

In such manner did *ERR* Editor Boeckel admit freely that *ERR* "in a lighter vein" helped at least 27 news outlets impugn the manners, morals, and motives of a citizen who happened to be the strongly-supported and elected head of the largest trade union in the world. To ridicule unionism so foully was not accidental he indicated, but purposeful.

Boeckel suggested that "some of the Reminders are used by smaller papers as their own editorials." *The International Teamster* would suggest—in view of the number of the Hoffa items used in editorial format—that certain *ERR* Reminders are designed specifically to be used as anti-union editorials by lazy editors.

The civility of Boeckel's reply lent a cool deadliness to the scope of *ERR's* obvious influence. If the 27 newspapers polled by *The International Teamster* went to 1,000,000 readers (according to circulation figures as listed in N. W. Ayer & Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals), then how many readers and listeners might have been reached through 330 outlets—12,000,000?

After feeding their readers the fruits of *ERR*, editors doing business in a so-called free press system were willing to describe the source of their



editorials as "reliable"; to invite the reader to "deny" their implications; to state without equivocation that they wrote the editorial when they knew they didn't write it.

Freedom of the press, as exercised by *ERR* and its subscribers in "Hoffa at the Dock" would seem more aptly to mean the freedom:

—To cater to and perpetuate the labor stereotype imprinted on the public mind.

—To fatten the modern American myth that a man charged with a crime is guilty.

—To sow doubt in the public mind about the veracity of our judicial system.

—To daily undermine the worthwhile union work of millions of American citizens.

—To personalize the familiarity of hate and fear.

—To violate the spirit of postal regulations that permit distribution of newspapers at a low cost—in the name of disseminating information to enlighten the citizenry.

Who can estimate the significance of the tie between the *Congressional Quarterly*, rare chronicler of government accomplishment and chicanery, and *Editorial Research Reports*, common purveyor of union rancor?

How closely is the knot bound under the throat of Congress? How deliberate is the discrepancy between editorial service and disservice so far as the interest of our elected representatives is concerned? Would it be appropriate, for instance, to list as *ex officio* members of *ERR*'s staff—Landrum and Griffin, McClellan, Mundt, Curtis, Thurmond, Martin, and Kennedy? Do they finger-paint guidelines for this realm of the fourth estate?

The saga of "Hoffa at the Dock" is an ugly story. It documents the baseness of what many Americans have come to believe as the fairy tale of a free and honest press. Most of it isn't free and it isn't honest—at least so far as unions are concerned: It's bought and paid for, lock, stock, and barrel, and it's aimed at the heads of those who would bargain collectively for their daily bread.

Webster's giant-sized dictionary contains this definition—

"fourth estate: The Public press; the newspapers; formerly applied variously, as to the army or to the mob.

The definition is truly archaic.

## Much Important Legislation Strangled by House Rules Group

In a dramatic showdown, the late Sam Rayburn, then Speaker of the House, and Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith of Virginia, on January 31, 1961, marshalled all their forces for a fight on the floor. "Mr. Sam" wanted to liberalize the conservative nature of Rules by enlarging the Committee. Rep. Smith, a wily veteran of many a Capitol Hill fight, didn't want it.

With Kennedy Administration support, the showdown vote went to Mr. Sam with the House voting 217-212 to enlarge Rules from 12 to 15 members. Even so, Rep. Smith still holds sway, and a substantial number of bills are stymied in Rules at the close of this session. Many of these bills are vitally needed labor or social progress measures.

S. 1124, a bill to provide educational opportunities for migrant workers and their children, passed the Senate on August 25, 1961, and was reported by House Education and Labor July 5, 1962.

S. 1132, a bill to establish a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor. Passed the Senate September 1, 1961, reported by the House Education and Labor Committee July 5, 1962.

S. 1123, a bill to curtail child labor on farms. Passed by the Senate September 1, 1961, and reported by House Education and Labor May 8, 1962.

H. R. 11707, a bill to cut off federal funds to land grant colleges which practice racial discrimination. Reported by the House Education and Labor Committee on May 23, 1962.

H. R. 11888, a bill to improve the quality of teaching in elementary and secondary schools through study stipends for teachers, grants for teaching institutes at colleges and special projects for training teachers. Reported

by the House Education and Labor Committee May 31, 1962.

H. R. 10946, a bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to require contractors with federal contracts or federally financed work to pay the locally prevailing fringe benefits as well as the local wages. Reported from the House Education and Labor Committee April 5, 1962.

H. R. 4999, a bill to provide \$750 million in federal grants for medical and dental school construction, offer \$72.5 million in loans for medical and dental students and authorize \$150 million more for the existing health research facilities construction program. Reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on March 24, 1962.

H. R. 10682 Youth Employment Opportunities, a bill to provide for a three year Youth Conservation Corps, costing \$150 million; a three year program of public service by unemployed youths in urban areas, costing \$91 million. Reported by the House Education and Labor Committee on March 29, 1962.

These are just a few of the much-needed measures being held up in the Rules Committee, which in spite of the liberalization, Chairman Howard Smith still runs with an iron hand.

Even more important, the liberalization of the House Rules Committee applied only to the 87th Congress, and even now Rep. Smith is talking to colleagues about purging the Committee of the liberal element added by Speaker Rayburn. So, if he can gain enough support, he will have lost a battle but will have won the war. At any rate, when the 88th Congress convenes on January 9, 1963, the House will have before it—as it always does—the question of whether "to adopt the rules of the previous Congress." At this point, Chairman Smith or anyone else for that matter can rise and make a fight.

### CONGRESS SETS FREE MAIL RECORD

One of the records set by the freeloading second session of the 87th Congress was in the field of franked mail.

The U.S. Post Office Department received a bill of \$3,986,000 from the clerk of the House of Repre-

sentatives. The money must be paid by the taxpayers to underwrite the free mail privilege of Congressmen.

The sum of nearly \$4 million was \$1 million higher than the tab for congressional free mail last year.



## Member Rescues Fire Victim

Jack Mitchell, a member of Teamster Local 499 in Portland, Ore., has been nominated by Frank P. Kies, secretary-treasurer of Local 499, as "Teamster Driver of the Month," for his rescue of an elderly woman trapped in a fire.

Mitchell was driving his bakery route when he noticed smoke coming from the front and side doors of the home of 72-year-old Mrs. May Zurfluh. Mitchell said:

"I stopped my truck and tried to get in the front door, but the screen door was locked, so I ran around to the side door. The screen door on it was locked, too, so I just tipped it off."

The kitchen was filled with smoke and Mitchell could get no answer when he called out. He crawled on his hands and knees toward the source of the smoke in a bedroom where he saw a mattress on fire.

There was no one in the bedroom either, but as Mitchell was making his way out, he heard a cry for help. It was Mrs. Zurfluh. The smoke cleared enough for Mitchell to see the woman on the living room floor, her clothing burned off.

A passing motorist helped Mitchell wrap a davenport covering around Mrs. Zurfluh and take her to safety. The woman had suffered third degree burns over the body when her night-clothing caught fire as she prepared coffee at the stove.

Police theorized that Mrs. Zurfluh had gone from the kitchen to the bedroom and apparently sat on the bed to try and telephone for help, then panicked and ran to the living room where she was found by Mitchell.

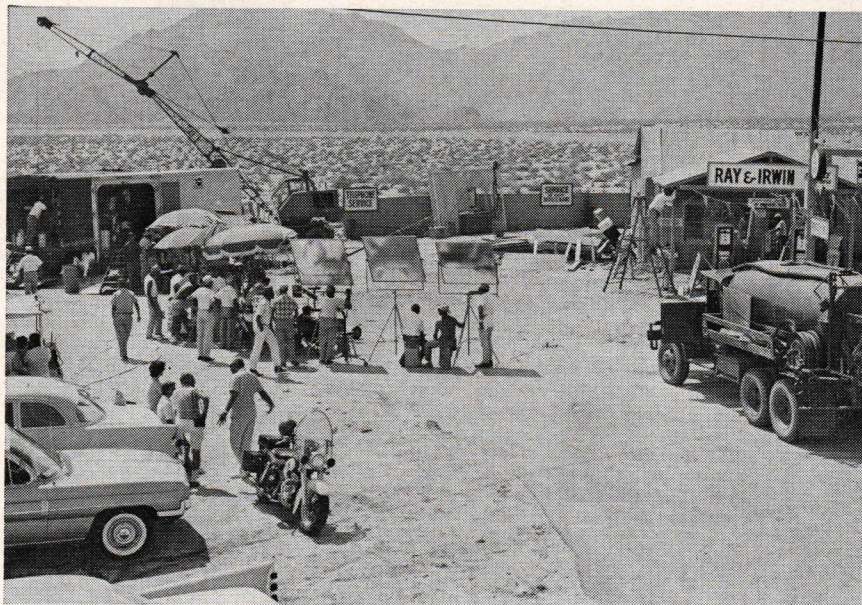
## • First Contract

Teamster Local 196 in Los Angeles recently signed a first contract with Virtue Bros. Mfg. Co., world's largest maker of metal dining and kitchen furniture.

Thomas L. Young, Local 196 secretary-treasurer, said the agreement provided wage hikes, additional holidays, and improved benefits for some 450 employees.

Local 196 recently won a National Labor Relations Board election among the production, shipping, and warehouse workers and drivers at Virtue.

## Teamsters Work On 'Mad World'



Some 50 members of Teamster Local 399 in Los Angeles have been contributing their driving talents at the Palm Springs location for Stanley Kramer's movie production of, "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World." Kramer changed the locale of the shooting to California, originally scheduled for England, in an effort to reverse the runaway trend of Hollywood producers seeking cheaper locations outside the U.S.

## Anti-Poll Tax Amendment Now Goes to the States

One of the small but noteworthy achievements of the 87th Congress was the enactment of a proposed anti-poll tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

If ratified by 38 of the 50 states—and the supporters believe it will be approved by the required number of legislatures in short order—it will become the 24th Amendment.

The amendment would kill forever the noxious system of requiring a payment by eligible voters as a prerequisite to casting a ballot. Predominantly a fixture in Southern states, the poll tax was created to prevent people without money or property from voting.

Various states have discarded the poll tax in recent years until now only five states levy the tribute: Texas, Mississippi, Virginia, Arkansas, and Alabama.

It took 14 years to get the proposed amendment passed through Congress. Sponsored annually by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), it was voted

down or pigeon-holed every year until the first session of the 87th Congress when the Senate gave its okay. The House passed the measure in the second session.

Now the proposed amendment goes to the states for ratification or rejection.

Merrill Winslett, administrative assistant to Sen. Holland, said, "We're confident that the required number of states will ratify the anti-poll tax amendment." He added that the Senator anticipated early approval.

Technically, the states have seven years from the date of congressional passage (last September) to ratify or not. The rule is that three-fourths of the 50 must ratify before the Constitution is amended.

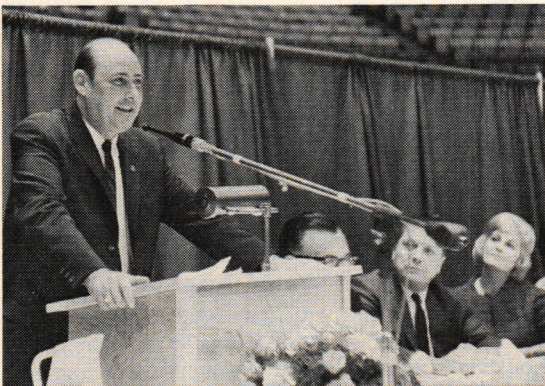
Once the required number of states stamp their okay on the proposal, it will mean opening a bit wider the door to the voting booth in the South so that all eligible voters, regardless of race, color, or creed, will be able to ballot for the candidate of their choice.



# North Carolina Cheers Hoffas at DRIVE Dinner



Several hundred Teamsters and their wives turned out at the Greensboro Coliseum to give a rousing welcome to General President and Mrs. James R. Hoffa.



William Test, president of Local 515, Chattanooga, Tenn., told Greensboro audience DRIVE program had been "a shot in the arm" for his local, making it more "alive on all fronts."

Mrs. Hoffa presents DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary charter to Mrs. Claude Fortner.



Mrs. Hoffa appealed to Teamster wives to get interested and active in politics in order to protect Teamster family security.



Placard - bearing crowd greeted the Hoffa party at the airport to give a gala welcome to "Jo and Jimmy."



MOVING upgrade with a strong throttle, the DRIVE bandwagon swung into North Carolina in early October, where an enthusiastic force of Teamsters and their families greeted General President and Mrs. James R. Hoffa for a round of political discussions, followed by a dinner dance in the Greensboro Coliseum.

Pre-election rallies were set also for Detroit, Cleveland, Rochester and San Antonio, with a possibility of others being added, later in the month.

A festive crowd greeted the Hoffa official party at the airport at Greensboro Saturday, Oct. 6. Following a reception there, President Hoffa met with business agents and stewards for an off-the-cuff discussion of political action programs. Mrs. Hoffa was entertained by Teamster wives at a tea. DRIVE Director Sidney Zagri met with both groups to review the progress of the organization's build-up for the November 6 election.

At the Saturday night "Jo Hoffa Dinner," the Teamster General President gave a hard-hitting talk on the "bread and butter" issues involved in the DRIVE program, as related to Teamster contract gains.

He drew a big ovation when he pointed out that the pension age under the area agreements has been reduced for drivers to 57 and that the goal is to lower it to 55, with the full \$200 benefit now being paid.

Hoffa dismissed his detractors with the pertinent questions: "What have they done for you as Teamsters and working men?"

He told the Greensboro audience he is always available for help or advice, that he or his aides can be reached readily in event of a serious grievance that needs quick settlement and that he keeps in daily touch with negotiations around the country in order.

"These things I can do for you," said President Hoffa.

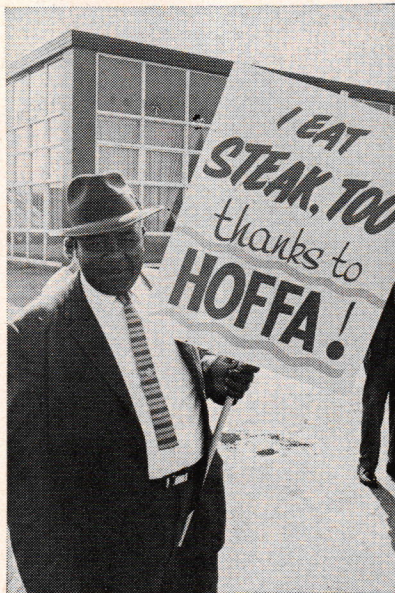
"But I cannot vote for you . . . this you must do for yourself."

He said Teamsters must vote in order to protect the many gains they now enjoy as a result of years of hard, head-to-head bargaining.

Mrs. Hoffa, who made presentation of the DRIVE Ladies' Auxiliary charter to Mrs. Claude Fortner, told the North Carolinians praised the activities of Teamster wives in setting up precinct organizations throughout the nation. She told of success of DRIVE ladies in various cities.

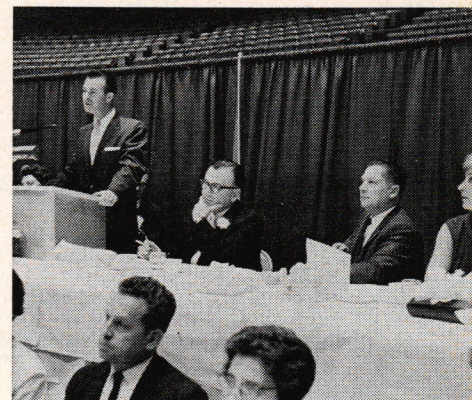
Mrs. Hoffa expressed pride in the work being done by the Ladies Auxiliaries and said she was confident their

This proud Teamsters broadcasts one reason he is a strong Hoffa supporter.



Framed by an array of DRIVE exhibits, President Hoffa tells listeners Teamsters Union can do many things for them, but it cannot cast their votes Nov. 6.

R. L. Young, president of Joint Council 9, promises active DRIVE program in area.

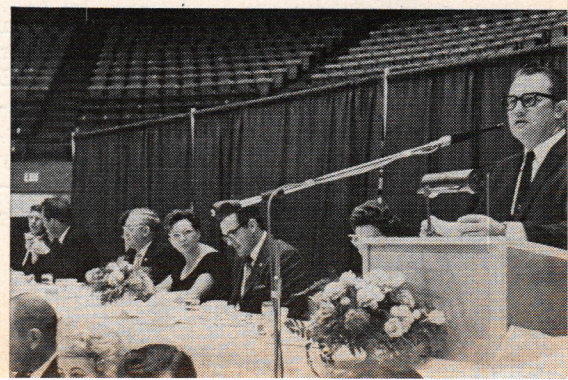


Partial view of crowd which gathered at airport to welcome Hoffas.

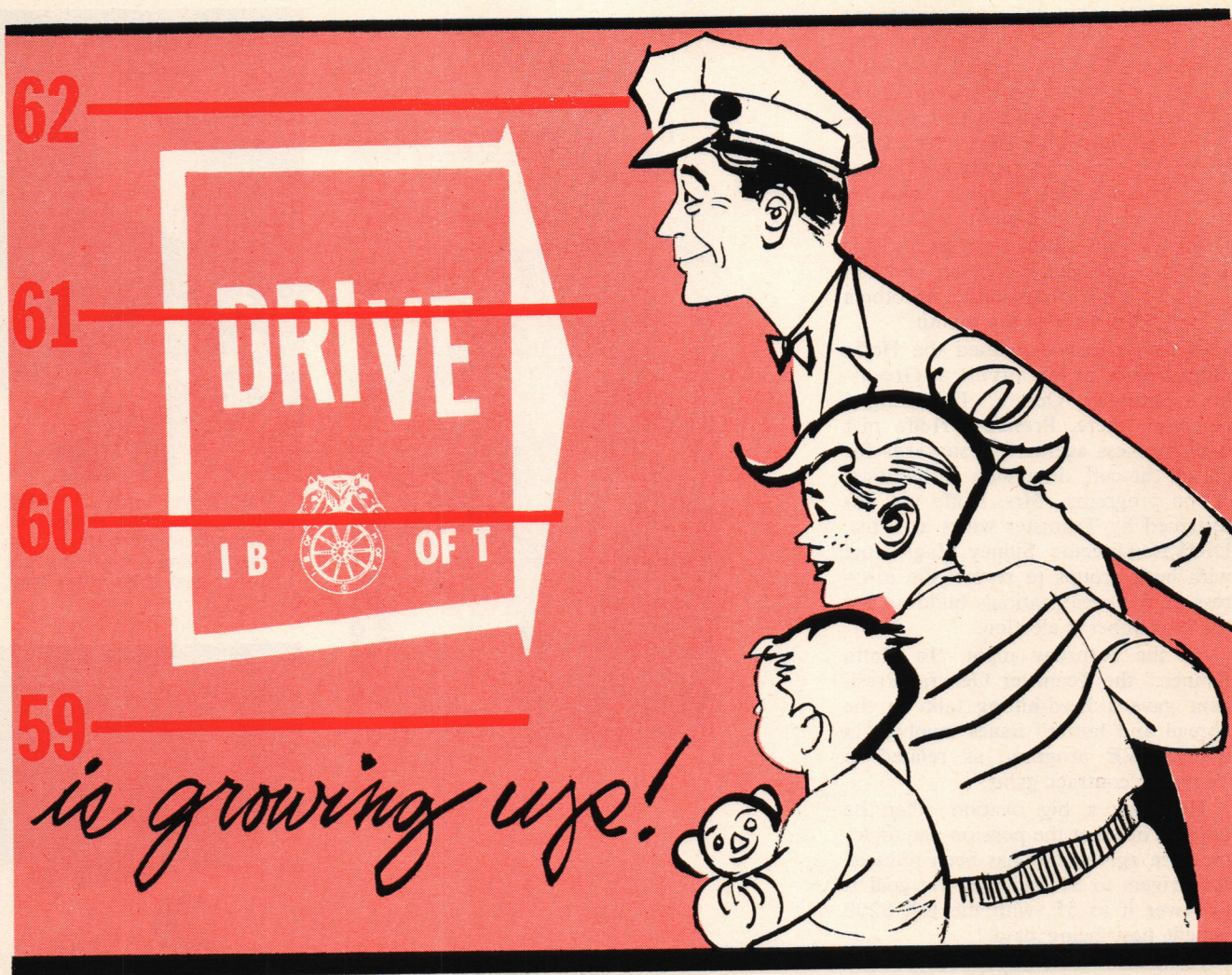
efforts would be rewarded November 6—election day.

Visiting William Test, president of Local Union 515, Chattanooga, tendered a testimonial to DRIVE, in which he said the DRIVE program had been a "great shot in the arm for his local, making it more alive on all fronts."

D. S. Willard, president of Local 391, Greensboro told of union's plans for political activity.







BORN in the wee hours of an October morning in 1959, when the Teamsters General Executive Board formally gave its blessing, DRIVE in three years has grown into a formidable force for political education and legislative action.

When the 1960 election came around, DRIVE was still an infant, but even as a toddler, it managed to give a good account of itself in that campaign.

Today, the organization has a strong footing throughout the nation, and DRIVE and DLA leaders are looking to November 6 with confidence and enthusiasm.

Endorsements have been made in many key races by joint councils or local DRIVES. The national DRIVE supplied information and recommendations, always based on voting records, to help evaluate candidates. In every instance, party labels were ignored—every endorsement is made in a bi-

partisan spirit. Candidates' voting records and their willingness to cooperate on basic issues concerning the Teamsters—and all American workers—were the sole guideposts.

As election day nears, a brief review of the DRIVE program and the goals to which it is pointing is in order.

In sharp contrast to two years ago, there are today full-time political directors in 17 joint councils.

Naturally, this development of full-time directors has brought a big growth impact to the DRIVE program in the various areas listed.

Probably the greatest enthusiasm builder has been the series of "Jo Hoffa" luncheons and dinners. These events, held in every section of the nation, have drawn thousands of Teamster families, who have become strong boosters of DRIVE. Following luncheons and dinners in various cities, DRIVE and DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary organizations have surged for-

ward in activity and growth.

Nearing the election day wire, DRIVE's biggest promotion effort was due to be the D-Day Vote Check, beginning October 22. For five days, DRIVE and local union volunteers will ask Teamsters and their families: (1) Are you registered? (2) Will you vote? (3) Are you a member of DRIVE?

Report forms to be returned to DRIVE will give a cross-section picture of Teamster political interest and participation.

DRIVE Executive Director Sidney Zagri said at press time that response to the D-Day campaign had been "excellent."

"While we cannot hope for anything like complete coverage in this first Vote Check effort," Zagri said, "we do expect to reach many thousands of Teamsters and their families and to compile statistics which should prove useful in future elections."



### JC's with Full Time Directors

- Joint Council 13—St. Louis, Mo.
- Joint Council 16—New York, N. Y.
- Joint Council 28—Seattle, Wash.
- Joint Councils 32 & 34—Minnesota
- Joint Council 37—Portland, Ore.
- Joint Council 38—San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, Calif.
- Joint Council 39—Milwaukee, Wis.
- Joint Council 42—Los Angeles, Calif.
- Joint Council 43—Detroit, Mich.
- Joint Council 54—Denver, Colo.
- Joint Council 58—Houston, Texas
- Joint Council 64—Connecticut
- Joint Council 69—Indiana
- Joint Council 80—Dallas, Texas
- Joint Council 87—Tennessee

One of the prime benefits for the Teamsters, Zagri said, will be the appearance of thousands of stickers, proclaiming "This Teamster Will Vote—Will You?" This will dramatize throughout the nation, he said, the interest of Teamsters in government and politics. This demonstration of public-spirited interest will impress not only on Teamsters and their families, but all Americans, the need to vote.

This interest, too, will help strengthen the Teamsters Union prestige among government leaders and lawmakers, Zagri added.

Meantime, the DRIVE Goes to a Party idea is catching on with Teamster ladies. Using the DRIVE Flip Chart and Record, Teamster wives throughout the country are building


**RECEIPT**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Local No. \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Paid \_\_\_\_\_

Rec'd. By: \_\_\_\_\_



**Democrat ic R epublican I ndependent V oters E ducation**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Local No. \_\_\_\_\_

Wife's First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company (Employer) \_\_\_\_\_


Voting Ward or Precinct No. \_\_\_\_\_

Type Membership \_\_\_\_\_ REGISTERED: D R I (Circle One)

(Active \$3—Man & Wife \$6—Sponsor \$25—Life \$100—DLA \$3—DLA \$100—LIFE & WIFE \$103—LIFE & LIFE \$200)

Method of Payment \_\_\_\_\_

Includes a subscription to Drive Reporter and the right to participate in all drive activities.

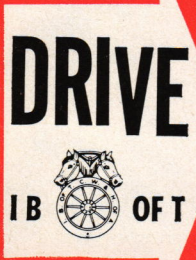


Voters for Victory

**Below are members of this bargaining unit who are active members of DRIVE**

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

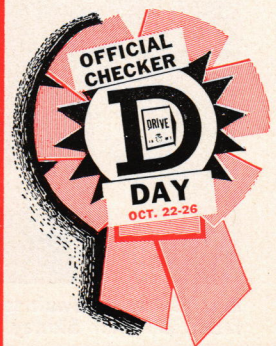
As election neared, DRIVE's emphasis was on membership building and getting out vote. Many locals and joint councils have ordered DRIVE application cards (top), with the names of entire membership on cards. This enables distribution to shop stewards, who hand them to members. Voters for Victory rolls are now available for posting in shops or terminals. As members join DRIVE, their names are added to roll. Left below is sticker strip which will be distributed during D-DAY Vote Check. At right is badge which checkers will wear.



# This Teamster Will Vote!

# WILL YOU?

?





interest and action in precinct and neighborhood programs at informal "coffees."

Teamster ladies, many of them familiar with commercial promotions using the "party" idea, have responded to the DRIVE plan with enthusiasm. The handsome bronze-finished DRIVE coasters which go to each hostess sponsoring a party have won approval of the wives.

Report forms reaching national DRIVE indicate the Teamster wives are building strong voter interest with their parties among non-Teamster fam-

ilies, as well as those of the union members.

Financially, the DRIVE program has benefited from what Zagri terms the "excellent acceptance" of the Life Memberships subscribed to at \$100. Hundreds have paid in full, while others have signed up for the weekly subscription plan.

In response to ideas submitted to DRIVE, "14-karat" and "24-karat" memberships have been set up, with \$500 and \$1,000 subscriptions respectively.

The goal of signing every business

agent in the nation to Life Membership is rapidly being reached, and many business agents are working toward "14-karat" and "24-karat" memberships.

Thus, DRIVE, a robust three-year-old, stands on sturdy legs that are still growing as election eve, 1962, approaches.

Confident of the interest and enthusiasm its supporters can generate, DRIVE expects to find that the voices of Teamsters have been heard when the final results are in on the night of November 6.

## Michigan Building Trades Council Urges Legislative Cooperation with Teamsters

Immediate steps toward close cooperation in the legislative field between the Teamsters Union and the Building and Construction Trades have been urged in a resolution adopted by the Michigan State Building Trades Council.

The resolution adopted early this month declared the annual national Building Trades Legislative Conference "would be more effective in achieving its legislative objectives if co-ordinated with Building Trades locals of the Teamsters Union."

Text of the Michigan State Building Trades Council resolution follows:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters should co-operate in a joint legislative program in those areas where a mutual interest exists; and

WHEREAS, immediate steps should be taken to establish a functioning liaison between the Legislative Departments of both the Building Trades and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for the purpose of co-ordinating rank and file support of the respective Building Trades and International Brotherhood of Teamsters

local unions, as well as formulating a joint program of legislative activity on Capitol Hill; and

WHEREAS, the annual Building Trades Legislative Conference would be more effective in achieving its legislative objectives if co-ordinated with Building Trades Locals of the Teamsters Union; be it therefore

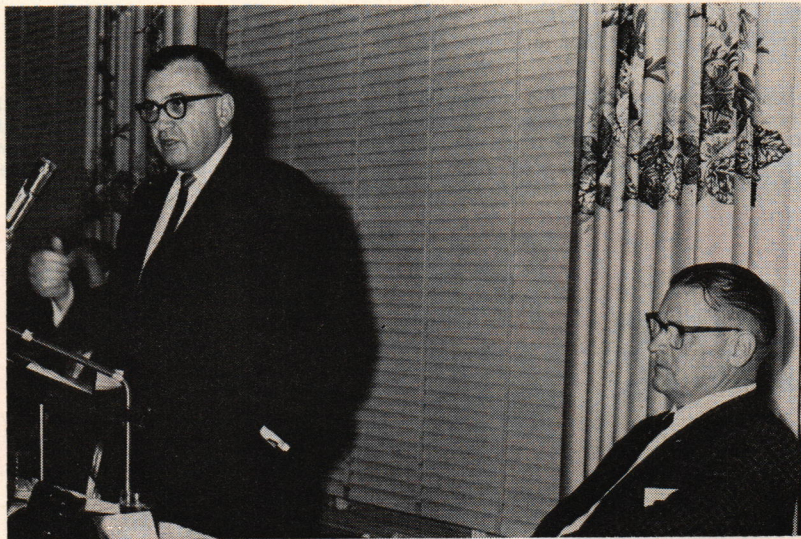
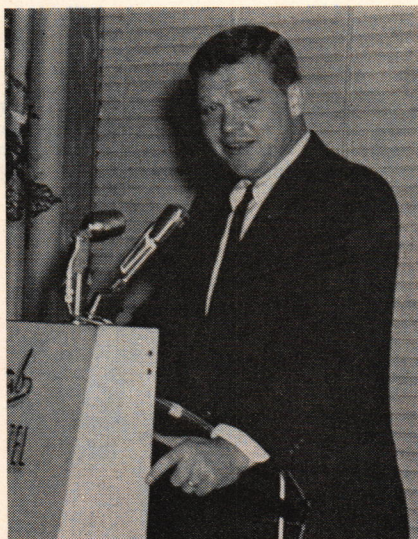
*"Resolved* That the Michigan State Building Trades Council, assembled at their 5th Annual Convention, convened in the Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph, Michigan, make the following recommendations to the Building Trades Council:

"1. A joint legislative program with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be developed.

"2. That such program be carried out by joint action on Capitol Hill, as well as through political support at the local level.

"3. That the Building & Construction Locals of the Teamsters Union be invited to participate on an official basis at the next National Building Trades Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C.

*"Be it further resolved,* That this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. Neil Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Building Trades Council as well as all Secretary-Treasurers of State and Local Building Trades Councils.



Gov. John B. Swainson (left) addresses meeting of Michigan Building Trades Council. At center is Teamster Legislative Director Sidney Zagri and seated right, is E. L. (Boots) Weir, president of the state council.



# Space Age Laundry



Members of Laundry, Linen, Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers Local 928 employed at Atlas Coverall & Uniform Supply's new plant in Sylmar, California, sell and deliver some very esoteric items of apparel. They super clean garments absolutely sterile and totally free from dust for use in the aerospace industry. At left girls are shown inspecting garments to insure that they are absolutely dust and lint free. Shown at right are Teamster route salesmen who sell and deliver the super-clean garments used in the space industry. They are (left to right) Dick Cadorette, manager of route operations; Mike Conrad, Herb Rosen, Mike Bendavid, Irvin Ehrlich, Len Seller, Bud Shank, Tom Mitchell, Bob Youngless, and District Manager Carl Martino.

## Retiree from California Cannery Began at 10c an Hour

When a little 12-year-old girl named Louise from Portugal went to work at a cannery in Santa Clara, Calif., more than five decades ago, she had never heard of the observance known as Labor Day.

All Louise knew was that she was getting a shiny dime for every hour's work. Her work began at 6 a.m. It often continued through the day and evening to midnight.

There was no job security at the cannery in those days and Louise had to report for work every morning to make certain she was still employed. There were no holidays, either.

It was the same for all the other small children of Portuguese families that had migrated into the area. Later, their way of life was to be made famous by a young author named John Steinbeck.

The little girl, now Mrs. Louise Quieto, retired recently with a fame of her own. She had the distinction of being the longest continuous employee of the Pratt-Low Preserving Co., of Santa Clara, having started to work in 1907. Her final paycheck was at the rate of \$2.13 an hour.

Between 1907 and 1962, Mrs. Quieto lived a full and useful life. She and five sisters and one brother grew

to maturity in the cannery and eventually Louise married and had four children of her own.

The latter part of Mrs. Quieto's working life was devoted to the union. She was a charter member in 1937 of the old federation Local at which time the pay scale for her work was 42½ cents an hour.

In May, 1945, the union was chartered as Teamster Local 679. The pay scale then was 90 cents an hour. In the nearly two decades since the Teamster affiliation, Local 679 became the largest cannery union on the West Coast and raised the wage rates still higher.

While Mrs. Quieto never held union office, she was always a dedicated union member, according to Local 679 officers, Edward Felley, secretary-treasurer, and William Lewis, business agent.

The little girl from Portugal closed out her career of hard work as a floor lady supervising a line of other employees. One of the unusual aspects of Mrs. Quieto's record was that she never missed a day of work in 55 years except to bring forth her children.

Mrs. Quieto's 90-year-old mother and children finally got her to retire,

but the lady who began work at a dime an hour still has plenty to keep her busy. There are six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren to enjoy.

Sometime in the future, Mrs. Quieto hopes to return to Portugal and visit relatives. And although nostalgic for the company of her former co-workers, she says:

"Now that I've got time, I want to go places and see things."

## • Anaconda Strike Wins

Some 200 members of Teamster Local 2 in Butte, Mont., returned to work with a greatly improved work agreement following a brief strike recently.

Anaconda company representatives agreed to a 2-year contract giving drivers the equivalent of 7.5 cents an hour this year and 8 cents next year.

The agreement also provided vested rights for the workers in a 5-year pension plan and a \$10 increase in disability payment coverage, bringing the latter to \$100 monthly.

Company contributions to health and welfare programs were increased \$2 monthly beginning the second year. Other gains included improved vacation schedules and pay differentials.





## Teamster Runs For Legislature

David A. Sweeney, area representative for the Western Conference of Teamsters, is a candidate for the Colorado House of Representatives.

Sweeney, who works out of Denver, was one of 22 Democratic primary candidates for 17 positions on the ballot. He won ninth spot, well ahead of three incumbent representatives, as he received 14,730 votes.

## Dayton Local Starts Paper

Teamster Local 176 in Dayton, Ohio, has begun publishing a monthly tabloid-sized newspaper, according to Robert Rodgers, secretary-treasurer of the local union.

For the time being, the newspaper's name is "Local 176 News," pending selection of a name by contest. Charles Murray, Local 176 president, is the editor.

## Hugh Williams Dies in L. A.

Hugh Williams, recording secretary and business representative of Teamster Local 848 in Los Angeles, died recently after a long illness.

Williams joined the local union in 1941. He was elected to office in 1955 and ran unopposed in the last two elections.

## 3,000 Messages For Steinberg

Lawrence N. Steinberg, personal representative for General President James R. Hoffa, was honored recently by the members of Teamster Local 20 in Toledo, Ohio, of which he is president.

Steinberg received a huge silver anniversary book packed with more than 3,000 messages from friends in and out of labor in observance of his 25 years as a dedicated leader in the union movement.

President Hoffa's message read in part: "I am glad to be able to acknowledge first the fact that I consider you to be one of my closest and warmest friends and, secondly, that in your capacity as my personal representative you have distinguished yourself as being loyal, competent, and knowledgeable..."

## Bruce Lewis Dies in NW

Bruce Lewis, who retired a year ago as secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 252 in Centralia, Wash., died recently in that city.

He first was elected to the local union office in 1935 after joining the IBT the previous year.

Lewis also had served as a trustee on the executive board of Teamster Joint Council 28.

## Joint Council 36 Pioneer Dies

Dinty Blackman, a member of Teamster Local 464 since 1919 and a charter member of Teamster Joint Council 36 in Vancouver, died recently following a brief illness.

Blackman served as an officer of his local union for many years and was always proud to state that he had held every office. He was warden at the time of his death.

He was made a life member of Local 464 upon his retirement from active work a year ago. The members presented him with a framed plaque in recognition of his 43 years' membership.

## Auditor Named For West Coast

John Newman, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 166 in San Bernardino, Calif., recently was named Teamster International Auditor for the West Coast.

He has served as secretary-treasurer of Local 166 for the past seven years. His unexpired term will be filled by Charles Wright.

## Joint Council Officer Dies

William J. Nuti, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Joint Council 73 headquartered in Union City, N. J., died recently after suffering a heart attack in his auto.

Nuti was returning from late General Freight Contract negotiations in New York City when he was stricken. He managed to pull off the road and eventually get help but died on the way to the hospital.

## Sales Driver Has Statistics

Henry Bohman, a member of Teamster Local 176 in Dayton, Ohio, retired recently after 20 years on the job selling potato chips from his sales truck.

Reminiscing about his work, Bohman delivered some interesting statistics. Among them:

—He drove an estimated 275,000 miles a year.

—He sold an estimated \$1.5 million worth of potato chips in that time.



# WHAT'S NEW?

## Prevent Tire-Rim Corrosion and Rust

Two new products from Detroit, both non-petroleum base liquids, can eliminate tire-rim corrosion and rust while being completely harmless to rubber. The first applies to the rim surface prior to tire mounting and prevents rust and corrosion indefinitely. The second frees tires which are frozen or stuck to rim due to rust accumulation.

• • •

## Stabilizer for Dump Truck Body

For dumping under the most adverse conditions, there is a dump body stabilizer suitable for installation on any twin-cylinder lightweight truck hoist. It controls hoist jacks individually to keep body level even when truck is parked at angle.

• • •

## Unusual Mounting For Engine Analyzer

There is now available a complete engine analyzing outfit suitable for all 6, 12, 24 and 32-volt systems on both generator and alternator-equipped vehicles. The unusual mounting of the unit on a mobile stand supports the testers over the engine compartment by straddling the front wheel, or over the radiator from the front of the vehicle. This equipment includes a coil and condenser tester, exhaust gas analyzer, transistor-type cam angle-rpm tester and vacuum-pressure and volt-ampere testers.

• • •

## Versatile Oil Seal Pulling Tool

A Chicago firm is presenting an oil seal pulling tool for trucks and cars that also is adaptable on engines and transmissions. One end has a threaded

member to engage back of seal to pull it over projecting shaft. Sliding impact head with knurled grip loosens tightest seals. The handle is adjustable to control length of blow or to reach deeply recessed seals. Opposite end of tool is hook-shaped to pull seals and bearings when wheel has been removed.

• • •

## Repair Roof While It's Wet, Leaking

Even when applied in a driving rain a new building-roof repair process stops water damage—while the roof is leaking. The emergency roof repair unit combines three wet and dry surface products: a liquid coating; plastic cement and glass fiber membrane.

## Aluminum Foil Mending Tape

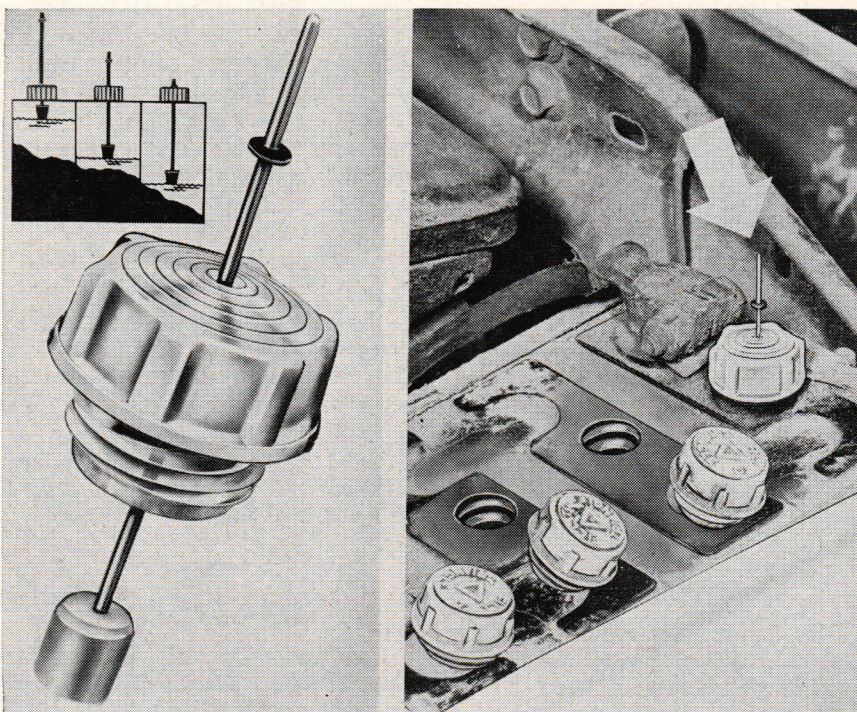
A new aluminum foil mending tape is now being marketed. It is self-adhesive and comes in 60-yd lengths with widths from 1/4 inch and up. It is designed for sealing truck and trailer bodies, covering cable splices and similar uses requiring metal finish tape.

• • •

## Flotation-Traction Tire Replaces Duals

A new flotation-traction type is being offered that in many cases may be used to replace duals. The tire provides flotation with greater traction for off-highway operation under heavy load and is also able to withstand on-highway travel.

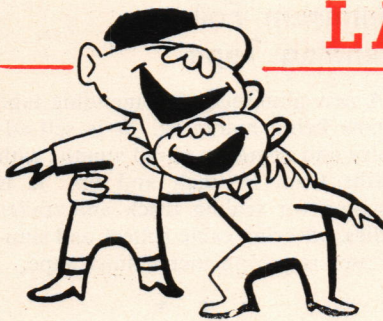
## Simple, Inexpensive Battery Water Indicator



What the manufacturer claims to be one of the most useful battery checking devices developed in a decade is an ingenious unit made entirely of plastic, and consisting of: a yellow cap 1 1/8" in diameter to which is attached a clear plastic threaded section. The cap and the threaded section measure about one inch in diameter. In the center of the cap is a small hole through which runs a red plastic rod. At the top, above the cap is a small black indicator. At the bottom end is float, 5/16" in diameter and 3/8" in height. The entire indestructible and acid resistant rod and float assembly is 3" in length. There are two additional holes in the bottom of the screw section for air.

In use, the original battery cap of a section is removed and replaced with the battery check. The float is pushed all the way down and the black indicator moved down to the top of the cap. The actual water level will immediately be indicated as illustrated. Anyone can check the car battery quickly, accurately, and easily, by visual inspection, without removing caps.





# LAUGH LOAD

## Good Neighbor

Georgia Truck Gardener: "Look here, man, what are you doing in my melon patch?"

Freight Truck Driver: "I'm mighty happy you came along, mister. One of your melons broke loose, and I can't seem to find how to fasten it on again."

## Wrong Correction

The following correction appeared in a smart town paper: "Our paper carried the notice last week that Mr. John Jones is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mr. Jones is really a detective in the police farce."

## Anchor Man

"Yes," said the personnel manager to the job applicant, "what we're after is a man of vision; a man with drive, determination, fire; a man who can inspire others; a man who can pull our bowling team out of last place!"

## Quit While Ahead

Mrs. Smith: "I'm so miserable. My husband has been out all night and I don't know where he is."

Mrs. Jones: "Cheer up. You'd probably feel twice as bad if you knew."

## (Long) Hairy Dog

A theatrical agency received a phone call one day.

"I have three children who can sing beautifully," said the caller.

"What's so unusual about that?" asked the agent.

"You don't understand," answered the caller, "I'm a talking dog."

## Current Dilemma

As teenage son slumped dejectedly in a chair, his face anguished, Mother asked Father what was causing the gloom.

"He wants to go to the drug store down at the corner," replied Father, "and the car won't start."

## Unfair Sport

Husband-hunting is the only sport in which the animal that gets caught has to buy the license.

## Just My Type

Office Superintendent: "Marry my daughter? My boy, do you realize she is only a girl?"

Automotive Parts Clerk: "I know that, sir. You see, that's one of my reasons for wanting to marry her."

## Musical Triumph

"I admire that last piece you played, Professor. It had a sort of wild freedom about it, you know—a sort of get up and go that just suited me. Was it a composition of your own?"

"Madam," responded the eminent musician, "I was putting a new E string on my violin."

## Strange Religion

Company Doctor: "Did Mr. Knucklebuster take his dose of medicine religiously as I instructed?"

Truck Mechanic's Wife: "No sir. He cussed every time I gave him a dose."

## The Smallest

Diner Waitress: "This is the best food emporium on the road . . . order fresh eggs and you get the freshest eggs in the world; order crisp bacon and you get the crispest bacon in the world; order hot coffee and you get the hottest coffee in the world; order . . ."

Ragtop Driver: "Ok sister, knock it off! I believe you . . . I ordered a small steak!"

## Ought to Be

Catty Cora: "You know, dear, Homer doesn't seem to be as well dressed as he was when he married you."

Safety Sadie: "I don't see why not. It's the same suit."

## Prescription

Joe was having trouble getting up in the mornings, so his doctor prescribed some pills. Joe took them, slept well and was awake before he heard the alarm.

He took his time getting to his job, strolled in and said to the foreman:

"I didn't have a bit of trouble getting up this morning."

"That's fine," was the reply. "But where were you yesterday?"

## Flash in Pan

You're getting old when the gleam in your eyes is the sun hitting your bifocals.

## Habit Hangover

Sympathetic Wifey: "Dear, you must have had a terrible day at the office, you look so tired and hungry. How would you like a nice steak with a baked Idaho potato, a superlative salad and big dish of apply turnovers?"

Trucking Tycoon: "Not tonight, dear. I'm too tired to go out."

## The Winner

The Young mother was shocked to learn that little Sammy had told a falsehood. Taking the lad on her knee, she graphically explained the consequences of lying.

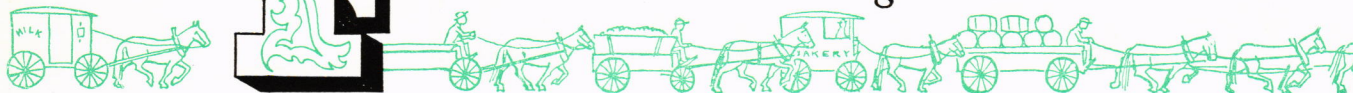
"A tall green man," she began, "with red fiery eyes and two sharp horns grabs little boys who tell falsehoods and carries them off at night. He takes them to Mars where they have to work hard in a dark canyon for 50 years. Now, you won't tell a falsehood again, will you Sammy?"

"No, ma'am," replied the lad, "you can tell 'em better than I can."



# FIFTY YEARS AGO

## *in Our Magazine*



(From the November, 1912, issue of *The Teamster*)

### What Are You Worth?

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, writing in the November, 1912, *Teamster*, raises an interesting question when he asks the reader "If a man establishes a business in a community who really owns it—the man who established the business, his employees, or the community?"

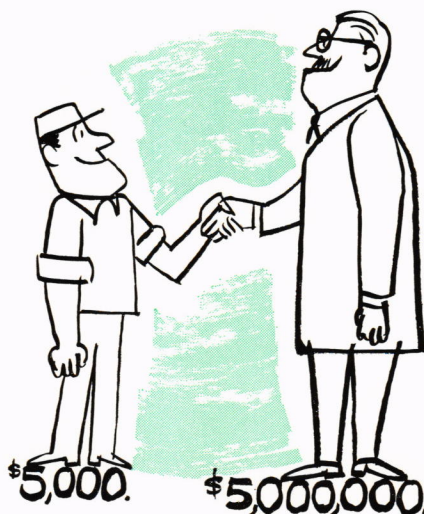
Here is Rev. Stelzle's provocative answer to this question:

"The courts of law have decided that a man's market value is just about \$4,995 more than a sheep—unless the sheep has a fancy pedigree. He is worth, this human machine, \$5,000. We'll accept the figures, even though they may make us feel small and of little value.

"But here comes a man who wants a thousand of us—worth \$5,000,000. He wants us to become part of his great system of production. He needs us, because without our trained movements his system will be worth just so much iron for the scrap pile. He had nothing to do with our development. A thousand factors have entered into our make-up for which he was not in any way responsible. We, therefore, advance him five million dollars in the person of ourselves, at a stated rate of interest, to be paid us in wages.

"Economically speaking, some of us are really worth more than a five-thousand dollar machine, but some of us may be worth less. Let us take it for granted, for the present, that we are receiving just what we are worth.

"But the thousand of us pay back in taxes, of various kinds, the money which helps establish the community in which his factory is located, and we help maintain the peace and prosperity of the town, supporting legislators and municipal officers, which make the town a safe place in



which to transact business. In the making of the laws we, as citizens, had one thousand times as much to do as the factory owner. We helped to make the charter under which he runs his business. He cannot say, therefore, that 'this is my business, and I shall run it as I please.' 'It is our business, and we shall run it to our mutual interest,' must be the true sentiment which shall impel us to do our best to make it the finest business that we know how to make it.

"Both of us must seek each other's welfare. Everything that hinders the progress of 'our business' must be eliminated," Rev. Stelzle wrote.

### Teamster News Notes— 1912

The bureau of labor, under the Department of Commerce and Labor has alerted Congress to the slave working conditions that set off a Lawrence, Mass., textile mill strike.

The bureau report stated that in order to obtain employment at this particular mill a father had to add

his wife and children to the mill's payroll. It was disclosed that the average pay received by 21,000 employees during one week was \$8.75. The workingmen's apartments, the report said, were crowded and sometimes unsanitary; that in certain cases fifteen to seventeen persons lived in a five-room apartment; that entirely inadequate building regulations endanger life and property.

\* \* \*

A great national general strike in favor of universal suffrage is being planned by the Belgians. Funds are being raised, food is being stored and arrangements are being made to quarter the children of the strikers during the proposed struggle.


\* \* \*

A humorous anecdote that took place at the recent International convention was related by President Tobin in his monthly column. It seems a delegate from San Francisco by the name of Casey used a subtle persuasive technique to get the delegates to vote for San Francisco as the site of the next convention.

"'Smoke up,' said Casey, passing around boxes of union-made cigars to the delegates, prior to the selection of a city for the holding of our next convention. 'It makes no difference,' he said, 'whether you vote for San Francisco or not, have a smoke on the San Francisco delegation,' and it worked fine. Nothing else could have done more to accomplish the purpose of the San Francisco delegation. We must all take our hats off to Delegate Casey for being the one man who was able to bring about that which he had in view, without leaving any sore spot after he had accomplished the task," wrote President Tobin. We still think it was pretty sneaky of Delegate Casey.



# THE JOB DOESN'T STOP WHEN YOU CAST YOUR VOTE NOVEMBER 6TH!



Building strong precinct organizations to protect your contract gains against damage by legislative or government action is a year-around job. DRIVE, your Union's political and legislative arm, will be as busy on November 7 as ever. Because, bright and early on the morning following the election, work will begin on getting out the Teamster vote on November 3, 1964.

**BUILDING GOOD  
GOVERNMENT  
IS AN EVERYDAY JOB—  
IT KNOWS NO SEASON.**



## KEEP **DRIVE** STRONG FOR '64!